Board of Trade Journal

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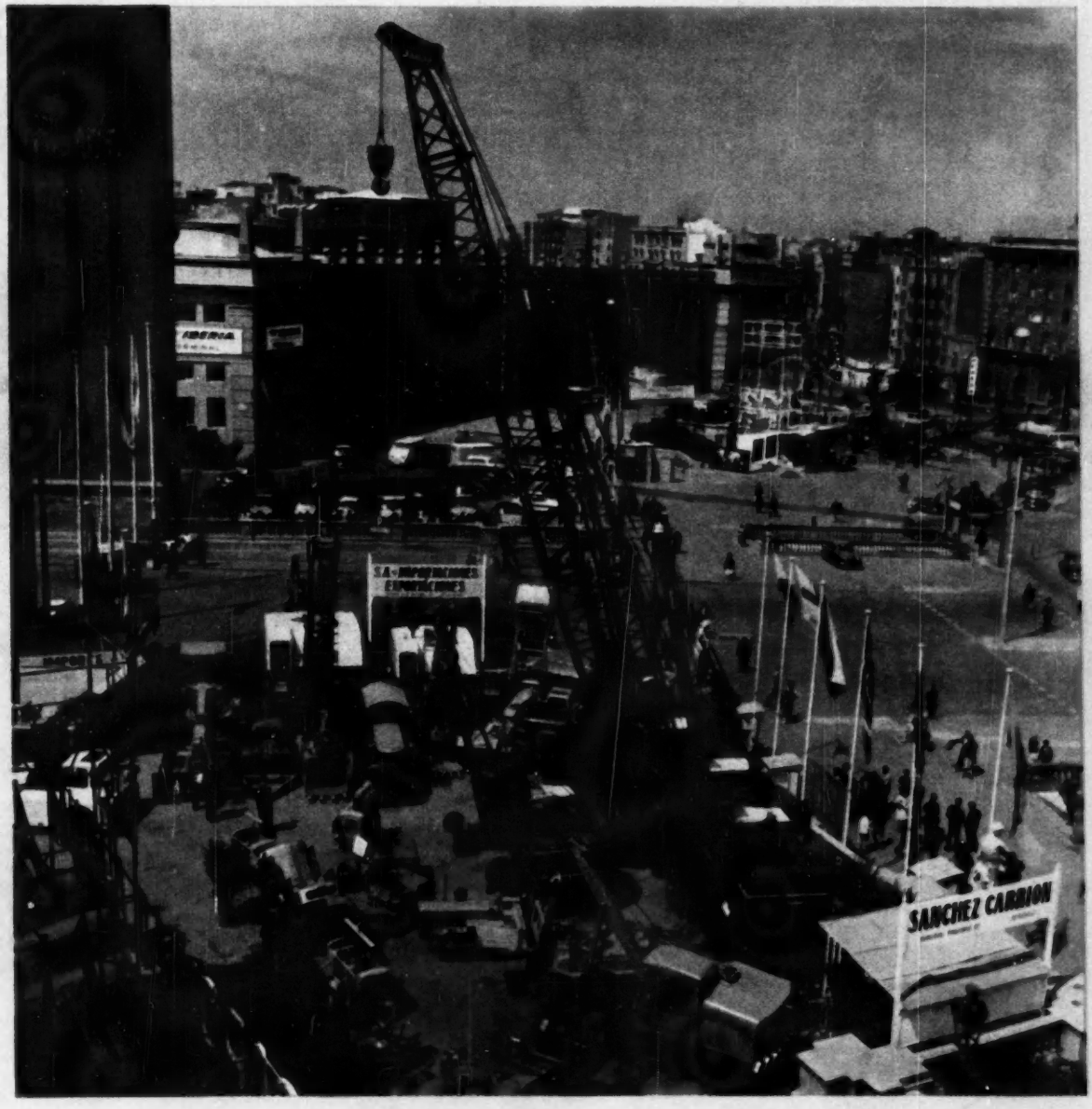

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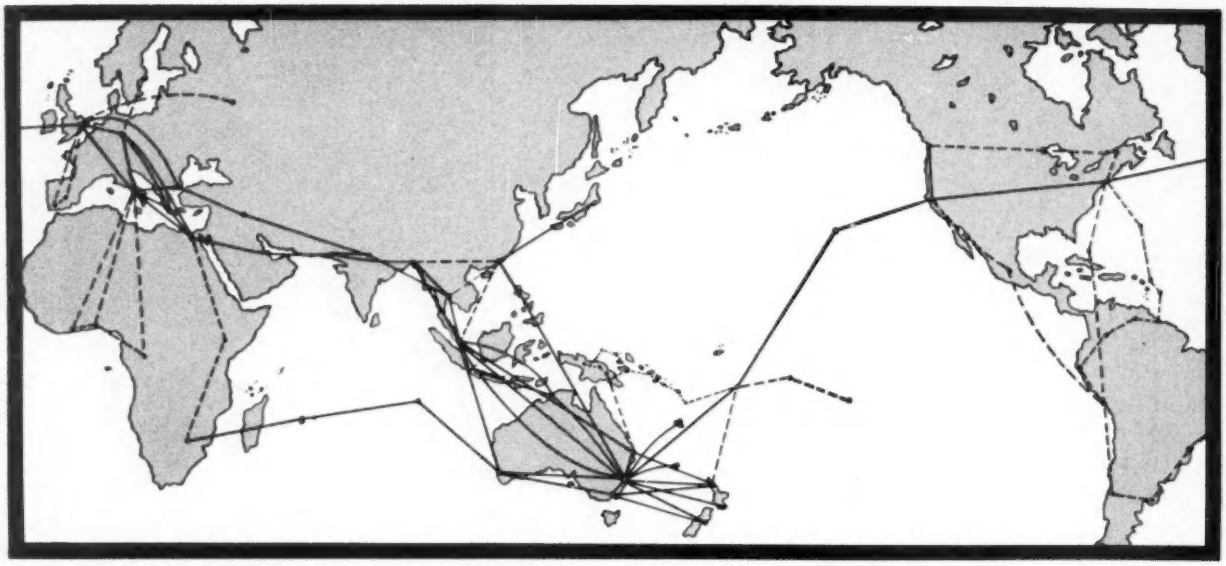

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Front cover photograph

Our front cover picture shows a range of Jones' cranes on the Casa Imporex S.A. stand at the 1963 International Samples Fair, Barcelona. These cranes, designed and manufactured by K. & L. Steelfounders & Engineers Ltd., Letchworth, Herts., have been represented on this stand for the last ten Fairs, and have actually helped to build the exhibition, particularly the new pavilion in the show grounds. These cranes sell well in Spain, both on cost and performance. Their direct mechanical drive is of particular importance, for it greatly simplifies servicing and maintenance. A number of cranes, up to 15 tons capacity, are now being made under licence by Laurak S.A., of Asua, Bilbao. The complete range, up to 37½ tons capacity, is imported and distributed by Imporex. Jones' cranes will be exhibited at the Fair again this year and at the British Trade Fair, which is to be held on the same site.

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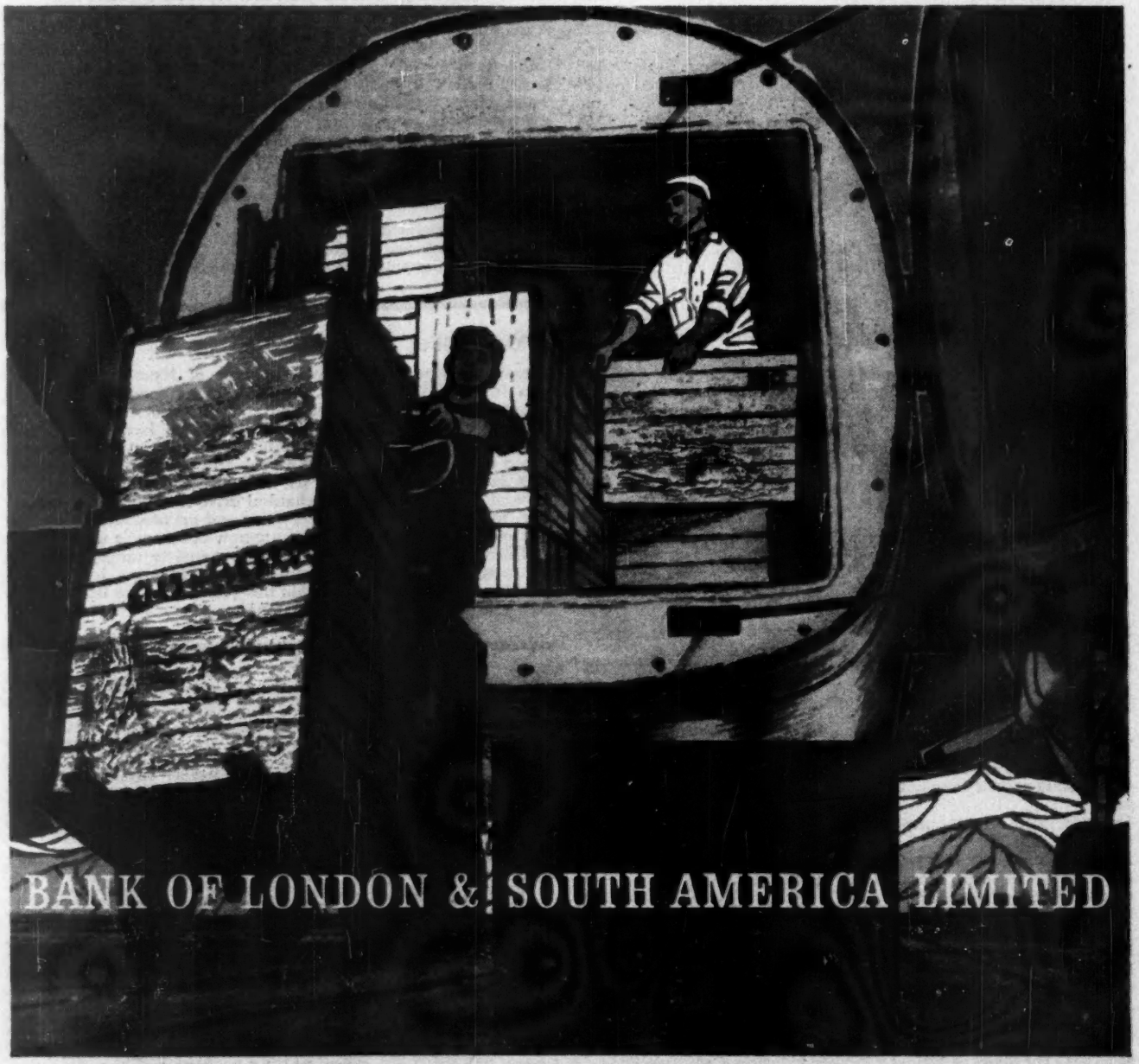

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The Spanish economic development plan

A REPORT BY D. I. DUNNETT, O.B.E., COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR, BRITISH EMBASSY, MADRID.

SPAIN IS ON THE MOVE. The 4-year Development Plan covering the years 1964/67, which received the approval of the Spanish Cortes on December 27, 1963, is a symptom of the economic progress already achieved by Spain and is likely to be the instrument of a further major advance.

The background

A little background may help in appreciating what the Plan is. As its opening paragraphs explain, Spain's political instability in the 19th Century left her largely unaffected by the Industrial Revolution and retarded her economic development. The social consequences of this situation culminated in the crises of the 1931/36 period. Then the war in Spain and the World War seriously damaged the country's resources, increased the difficulties of reconstruction and perpetuated the isolation of the Spanish economy. But economic development was then set in motion, and a notable milestone was reached in 1959 with the introduction of the Stabilization Plan. Inflation was checked and the basis laid for the rapid economic advance of the last few years. As a result, Spain is now ripe for a comprehensive Development Plan.

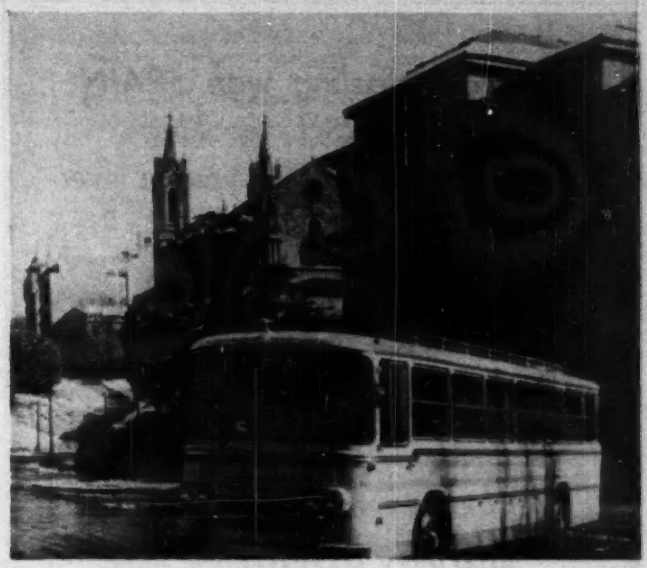
In preparing this Plan, Spain has had the benefit of the advice of the World Bank, whose encouraging report on the Spanish economy was published in September 1962. The present Plan, however, is a considerably more detailed and comprehensive study of Spain's requirements. It is the result not only of studies by the staff of the Development Plan Commission (set up in February 1962), but of the contributions of some 30 committees on which over 1,400 Spaniards in all walks of life have served. The Commission's work does not end with the publication of the Plan. It will continue to function as a co-ordinating and guiding economic institution, and will, for instance, be required to report on all major economic projects initiated by Government Departments.

The Plan contains a frank analysis of the Spanish economy, indicating the handicaps from which it has suffered, as well as its considerable potential assets. These include large reserves of labour, more vigorous management and a trained public administration. Attention is drawn to Spain's financial stability: budgets have been comfortably balanced for a number of years, while her reserves in gold and foreign exchange now exceed $1,000 million. Domestic and foreign investment in Spain have also been increasing. All this is a sound basis for a comprehensive development programme.

Stress is laid in the Plan on its social objectives; for example on the need not only to raise the overall standard of living in Spain but also to achieve a more equitable distribution of the national income both between the different social strata and between the various regions of the country. But in what follows, attention will be focused on the Plan's economic aspects.

The target

The overall target set by the Plan is a 6 per cent annual growth of the Gross National Product. This is recognized to be more than what Spain achieved between 1954 and 1962. But an increase of 7 per cent is already claimed for 1963. The proposed 6 per cent increase is made up of two components, an increase in productivity of 5 per cent and an increase in the active population of 1 per cent. In the light of this overall increase, targets have been calculated for each sector of the economy, the most important of which will be briefly described in the second part of this article.



During the past twelve months AEC's associate company in Spain, Barreiros – AEC S.A., Madrid, have built over 120 examples of the joint Anglo-Spanish single deck passenger vehicle design the A101. This type is based on the world famous AEC 'Reliance', single deck underfloor engine design and incorporates many components and running units built in Great Britain.

The roles of the state and of private enterprise

The Plan's objectives call for efforts by both Government and private industry. But the primary role of private enterprise is emphasized. Among the guiding principles mentioned is that of 'guaranteeing the liberty of choice of consumers in a competitive market, of access to different jobs, and free decisions in the activities of management.' The need to eliminate monopolistic practices is stressed. In accordance with the fundamental laws of Spain, which assign to the State the role of supplementing private enterprise, a public call for tenders will first give private enterprise the opportunity of meeting the requirement before a new industrial plant is established by State enterprise. Enterprises of the National Industrial Institute (INI) will therefore only be authorized to establish additional plants where private enterprise has left an unfulfilled requirement, where action to counter a monopolistic situation is required, or where major considerations of national policy call for it.

The Government will guide and assist private enterprise to perform the major role thus assigned to it, mainly by the following means:

(i) A continuing 'dialogue' between the different sectors of the economy, by eliminating uncertainties, will give private enterprise confidence to develop; this dialogue has been set in motion by the preparation of the Plan, and will be continued. The Plan is not seen as a definitive blue-print, but its progressive revision is foreseen.

(ii) The Government's financial and credit policies will provide stimuli for private enterprise to conform to the outlines of the Plan. In particular a far-reaching taxation reform will, without adding to the overall burden of taxation, provide incentives to productive enterprise, investment and export promotion.

(iii) The Government will establish, and finance development in, 'poles of growth', situated in seven zones of Spain with low *per capita* incomes. These areas are not yet named, but they have been chosen because they are considered to offer 'manpower, communications and other resources which ensure that an impulse from the State would prove effective'. Government financial help will be given to certain other relatively under-developed areas, provided local Corporations and private industry also contribute.

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The Government accepts responsibility for the large expansion required in public services of all kinds.

Finance

Financing the Plan is, of course, a major problem. Total public investment is reckoned to reach approximately £2,000 million. The way in which the sum is to be found without drawing down Spain's existing reserves of $1,000 million is set out in some detail. Without increasing the weight of taxation, public revenues are expected to rise from 108,000 million pesetas in 1962 to 157,000 million pesetas in 1967. But current expenses of the public sector are to rise only by 5 per cent a year, leaving an increasing margin for investment. The capital and money markets in Spain will be greatly developed. About 12 per cent of the finance required for the programme of public investment remains, however, to be found abroad. It is reckoned that to meet the targets of the Plan 'savings from abroad' (a term in which are included world bank loans and long term credits from other countries) must rise from 12,900 million pesetas in 1962 (approximately £70 million) to 358,000 million pesetas (over £200 million) in 1967. The need to promote foreign direct investment in Spain is stressed, not only as a help to the maintenance of the balance of payments, but also because it assists the overall availabilities for investment and is an important vehicle of technological innovation and of management initiatives.

Commercial Policy

The commercial policy which the Plan implies is of particular interest. It is recognized that excessive protectionism would keep Spanish prices at a distance from international prices, lessen the pressure for continuous technological progress, and weaken the prospect of Spanish products becoming competitive in international markets. Indeed, imports are expected to increase by 9 per cent annually. This is a much lower rate than that of the last three years, but should continue to offer increasing scope for trade. Imports of foodstuffs (including particularly animal foodstuffs) are to grow by 5.5 per cent annually; of raw materials and semi-finished products by 8.5 per cent; and of capital goods and manufactured consumer goods by 10 per cent.

The emphasis throughout the Plan is, however, on increasing Spanish production and exports. While tourism is to be developed considerably, it is recognized that it might be unsound for the Spanish economy in the long term to lean too heavily on it. The overall strategy of the Plan aims at securing intensive industrial expansion in the next four years, since this is considered to be the decisive factor in increasing the gross national product and the number of better paid jobs. One concrete objective is to create 970,000 new jobs in industry and services.

The Plan is ambitious, but given the energy and devotion of those who have launched it, and the response which it should call forth throughout Spain, a major economic advance in the country can be confidently predicted.

Sector objectives and trade opportunities

1. Agriculture

At the beginning of the century 69 per cent of the Spanish population lived by agriculture; this has been reduced to 39 per cent, and this proportion is expected to diminish further. At the same time a great increase in agricultural output will be required, partly to meet the growing demands of the home market, and partly for exports which are expected nearly to double. Measures to be taken to develop output include:

(a) structural improvements, including irrigation, measures against soil erosion and the reorganization of holdings into more economic units
(b) training
(c) improved techniques
(d) improved marketing

The following are examples of opportunities for trade which may be involved:

(a) (i) About £60 million a year will be spent on irrigation schemes. Foreign expenditure will be small, but there may be a demand, for example, for pumps and fittings of various kinds. Reference is made to the desirability of foreign finance for some irrigation schemes. British interests concerned, for example, with the importation of Spanish agricultural produce might consider whether they could usefully participate by way of investment in developing its production.

(ii) Re-afforestation will be vigorously pursued. Measures

against pests will be intensified, and fire-fighting methods will be developed, including the installation of radio-telephones and modern fire extinguishers. Development of forests in Spain will promote the growth of related industries, e.g. those of resin, cellulose and paper.

(b) Technical advance will be promoted, for example, by the distribution of improved types of seed. Agricultural pests will be combated by establishing disinfecting chambers at ports and frontiers. Ten machinery parks will be established from which outbreaks of dangerous pests could be dealt with rapidly. Mechanization will be pressed ahead. The number of tractors is expected to rise from about 90,000 to 200,000 in the four years and the use of all types of agricultural machinery will be similarly increased. The following are the figures of the expected increase in the principal types:

Caterpillar tractors	2,975
Wheeled tractors	112,000
Motor cultivators	19,000
Ploughs	114,975
Harrows	68,985
Machines for spreading fertilizers	45,900
Seeding machines	45,990
Reapers, binders, mowers	58,000
Separators	3,200
Harvesters	4,925
Trailers	56,487
Motors and pumps for spraying	53,500

These requirements will largely be met from Spanish production, but reference is made to the need to provide Spanish agriculture with up-to-date equipment at international prices. This suggests that some importation should continue. Similarly, the use of fertilizers is to be promoted by continuing the present system of subsidies, but national production is expected largely to meet the increased demand. To promote the further development of stock-breeding, which has been the most rapidly growing sector of farming, a considerable increase is planned in imports of selected stock for breeding stations and for artificial insemination centres, of which 200 are planned. Increased imports of animal feeding stuffs are also envisaged.

(c) Measures for improving marketing include :

(i) Slaughter houses with refrigeration plant in four new areas, as well as new meat markets in the principal centres of consumption.

(ii) Five new egg-grading centres and four main central dairies.

(iii) Ten mobile refrigeration stations for the fruit trade near ports of embarkation; warehouses for the preparation for the market of citrus fruits and for the selection, grading, packing and chilled storage of tomatoes in the principal production areas; and a refrigeration plant for grapes at Almeria. Five packing stations for vegetables, four for wine and three for olive oil are also recommended.

2. Fishing

The Spanish fishing fleet is among the three largest in Europe, and catches have been rising steadily. A law of December 1961 already provides for the modernization of the fishing fleet. Additional tonnage of 42,000 is required, and 44,000 tons of the existing fleet need replacing. Importation will probably be required only of certain specialized items such as radar equipment. Hemp nets are to be replaced by nets of artificial fibre.

For the marketing of catches, shortage of tin plate is said to have been a limiting factor in canning. Spanish production of tin plate is increasing, but imports are still required at present.

Refrigerated storage and transport facilities are to be developed, including ice factories, 30 isothermic and refrigerated rail wagons, and 210 isothermic lorries.

3. Energy

A 9 per cent annual increase in the overall consumption of energy is assumed. Among the various sources of energy the balance will be shifted progressively away from hydro-electric power, though some expansion of this will continue until 1975, by which time it is calculated that the utilization of hydro-electric resources will have reached the economic limit. Other forms of energy offer the following prospects:

Coal

(i) Imports of coal, particularly coking coal for the iron and

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steel industry, will increase in the immediate future. About £5 million worth should be imported in 1964, dropping to £3 million worth in the remaining three years.

(ii) Spanish mines, particularly the Asturian mines, are to be modernized. Only 30 per cent of Spanish coal mines have equipment less than 10 years old.

Liquid Fuel

Crude petroleum imports are to rise from about £60 million in 1964 to £90 million in 1967. The refineries now existing or under construction in the Canary Islands, at Escombreras, Puertollano and Coruña are expected to meet national requirements of products during the period of the Plan, except for fuel oil.

Gas

The production of city gas is expected to increase at a rate of about 18 per cent a year. Existing installations are antiquated, though the majority of firms already have modernization plans in hand. Gas has hitherto been made principally from coal, but the trend will be towards new processes based on gasification of light non-carburant gasolines. Propane is being used to boost existing supplies. The possibility is mentioned of a still steeper increase in the use of gas if natural gas becomes available (from North Africa or elsewhere), but it is assumed that this will not be before 1967.

Electrical Energy

Installed capacity of hydro-electric and thermo-electric power will rise from 9,617 megawatts in 1964 to 12,333 megawatts in 1967. This will not suffice to meet estimated demand, which will have to be met in part from power stations burning imported fuel oil.

Nuclear Power

Two small-scale nuclear power plants will be installed in the next four years. Subsequently three nuclear power plants of 300 megawatts are envisaged, construction of the first of which will begin in 1965. Additional capacity is to be installed in the meantime for the extraction of uranium from Spanish uranium ore, one plant being due for erection in 1966 and another in 1967.

4. Iron and steel

It is reckoned that consumption of steel in Spain should rise from about 3 million tons in 1963 to 4.4 million tons in 1967.

Spanish mines should be able to produce the quantity of ore needed, but considerable technical improvements are required involving, for example, the installation of pilot and eventually full-scale enrichment plants.

A total investment in the industry of about £140 million over the four years is envisaged.

5. Non-ferrous metals

A national plan for mineral prospecting and investigation is recommended.

Processing plants of all kinds require modernization, in particular:

(i) Spain has half the world's resources of pirites, and a 6½ per cent annual increase of output is planned, involving an investment of about £7 million in four years. Mechanization of the work of waste disposal is particularly deficient.

(ii) Zinc. Concentrates will have to be imported in 1965 and 1966. Thereafter Spanish industry may meet requirements. An investment of over £1½ million per year is required, particularly in prospecting and identification of deposits.

(iii) Aluminium. Most Spanish equipment is modern, but the electrical transforming installations of the INI Company Endasa of Valladolid and Aviles are described as antiquated. The Government approved in 1960 the allocation of £9 million for the construction of an alumina plant with annual capacity of 160,000 tons.

(iv) (a) Copper. Two new foundries may be installed with about 25,000 tons a year capacity each. A project for one of these is already in hand at Huelva.

(b) Copper refining capacity is to be concentrated and modernized. A new plant with annual capacity of 25,000 tons is described as desirable.

(v) Potash. An increase in production of 24 per cent a year is envisaged involving an investment (principally in the INI Company, Potasas de Navarra) of £14 million over the four years.

A Case tractor-shovel working on the demonstration site at the recent 1st International Construction Exhibition in Madrid. The demonstration was prepared by Commercial Espanol de Maquinaria, S.L. (Comesma), J. I. Case Companys Ltd.'s distributor.

6. Construction materials

All sections of the industry require in varying degrees modernization of plant. It is expected to import cement in 1964 (720,000 tons), but by 1967 there should be a surplus for export. This field appears to offer scope for investment and manufacture under licence in Spain (e.g., of all types of prefabricated building elements) rather than for exports from Britain.

7. Chemicals, fertilizers, paper

The intention is to reduce imports. The development of a petrochemical industry in Spain should reduce imports of organic base chemicals and plastics and should produce synthetic rubber. Imports of fertilizers are to diminish when the new factories now under construction in Spain develop their output. Considerable imports of specialized machinery for all sectors of these industries are envisaged. The State will give financial incentives to private investment in these sectors.

8. Machinery

The manufacture of machinery in Spain is expected to increase by about 16 per cent a year, with the emphasis on mechanical rather than electrical machinery. To achieve this, imports of capital goods are envisaged, but in view of the recent high volume of such imports these are expected to taper off. Investments in this sector are expected to total about £140 million in four years, of which 10 per cent is to be made by direct foreign investment and 10 per cent by importing capital goods on long-term credits. Manufacture in conjunction with foreign firms will be encouraged, particularly with a view to promoting exports.

9. Food industries

The pattern as well as the level of food consumption will change as standards rise. While consumption of bread and rice

(*Continued on page* 141)

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may actually decrease, meat consumption per head is expected to double in ten years and sugar consumption in four years.

Distribution will require a large increase in refrigerated storage capacity and in the manufacture of ice. A hundred new refrigerated lorries a year will be needed. Refrigerated capacity on the railways and on ships will also be expanded.

Packaging of foods needs improvement. There are deficiencies, particularly in special papers, insulated cartons, lithographic printing processes, etc. Supermarkets and self-service shops are to be developed.

10. Other manufacturing industries

The following industries are expected to increase their exports to the levels indicated (1961=100): textiles 180, wood and cork 158, leather and footwear 354, rubber 350, toys 200. Imports in these fields can therefore be expected to be limited to specialized and high quality products. Modernizing the equipment in these industries may, however, offer scope for capital goods.

11. Education

The Plan lays considerable stress on the expansion of education. The following are illustrations of scope possibly offered:

(a) In the University City of Madrid an educational radio-transmitter will be required; also closed-circuit television and a centre using audio-visual aids.

(b) Works of art are to be acquired to complete the nation's artistic stores and to assist teaching.

12. Transport

(a) Roads

It is estimated by 1967 that the number of passenger cars will have more than doubled to reach a total of nearly a million, and the number of lorries of up to 3 tons will rise from about 130,000 to about 200,000, and of heavy vehicles from 90,000 to 115,000. These requirements could be covered by the figures given in the Plan for anticipated Spanish production of vehicles. But the Plan adds that it remains to be decided whether these requirements will be met for the most part from national production or whether imports will provide an important proportion. The road programme will be concentrated on improving the so-called Blue Network, which includes international main roads and the principal roads of the national network, with particular attention to the access roads to the principal cities. About £7 million is to be spent on mechanizing main road maintenance services.

(b) Railways

The principal investments foreseen in the next four years are as follows:

Renewal of rails	2,760 Km
Marshalling yards	4
Central stations	18
Diesel locomotives	404
Diesel locomotives for 'talgos' (special passenger trains)	10
Coaches for 'talgos'	104
Diesel electric trains	30
Small diesel powered coaches	65
Engines other than steam	60
Coaches	402
Goods vans	61
Wagons	7,500
Electric locomotives	80
Electric trains of two or three coaches	71
Fixed electrical installations	1,352

It is mentioned that some foreign finance will be required.

Apart from the foregoing, electric signals and automatic control systems are to be extended.

The metropolitan railway systems of Madrid and Barcelona are to be greatly extended, the investment required for Madrid being £4 million by the State and £3 million by private enterprise, and for Barcelona about £4½ million and £6 million respectively. To modernize the railway material manufacturing industry an investment of £3½ million is envisaged.

(c) Maritime Transport

(i) *Ports.* Extensions and improvements are envisaged at all the principal Spanish ports. It is estimated that an additional 470 new cranes will be required, plus supplementary equipment, e.g., loading shovels, conveyor belts and tractors. New

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loading installations for minerals are required at Huelva and at Gijon. Most of the dredging equipment now in use requires renewal, also marking signals, buoys, etc.

Work is to begin on the Seville-Bonanza Canal. This is a major project for which many studies have already been made. It involves not only constructing an ample and permanent shipping lane between Seville and the sea, but the drainage and bringing into use of a considerable area of marshland. The project has various ambitious variants. Within the period of the Plan the State is to contribute over £5 million to supplement the resources of the Seville Port Works Board in order, among other things, to guarantee a navigation channel of 23 feet depth throughout the period of construction of the Canal itself.

(ii) *Shipping.* Construction is to be encouraged by fiscal measures. It is recommended that the premium for shipbuilding should be restored to the previous figure of 9 per cent, which would, however, be reduced to 6 per cent if the engine is imported. More than a million tons of merchant shipping is to be built over the four years.

(d) Air Transport

The main existing airfields are to be improved (for example, Bilbao, San Sebastián and Santiago are to be prepared to take small jet aircraft). Studies are to be made and work perhaps begun on new airfields at Tenerife, Alicante, Minorca, Costa Brava, Oviedo, Almeria and Murcia.

Navigation and control aids are to be developed in accordance with the regional plans of ICAO. Fire extinguishing equipment is to be improved.

The purchases of major aircraft appear to be already determined, but short range aircraft to be purchased include 10 short range jets and 10 conventional aircraft. The possibility is mentioned of the formation of new airlines with additional requirements for aircraft.

A helicopter park is to be established to be at the disposal of a variety of State Organizations and non-military services.

13. Telecommunications

An investment of £170 million is envisaged in this field, mostly on the telephone services.

Other services to be developed include telephotography; a mobile maritime port telephone service; a telegraph service for public communication with aircraft; and, in particular, the development of Telex to serve at least 4,000 subscribers. Communications with the Canary Islands are to be improved, and technical services for checking on the performance of existing radio transmitters and their frequencies are to be developed.

14. Information services

(a) The Press

The machinery now used by newspapers is described as generally worn-out. It is mostly imported. It is liberalized, but subject to heavy duties. Similarly, the duties on newsprint and paper pulp are high. The Plan recommends that national production of newsprint should be increased, while the customs regime should be altered so as to remove or reduce duties on pulp for processing into paper in Spain and on at least a quota of newsprint.

(b) Radio

Over £1 million will be invested in radio transmitting equipment, largely as a result of the need to reorganize the frequencies used in the light of the revision of the Copenhagen Agreement. The trend will be towards frequency modulation.

(c) Television

The building up of the television network will be continued, and steps will be taken to ensure that the broadcasts of Eurovision reach Portugal and Morocco via Spain. Up-to-date television studios will be built in Madrid. No expansion in receiver manufacturing capacity in Spain will be required to meet the expected demand.

(d) Cinematography

The annual production of films in Spain now estimated at 61 national and 27 co-production films, will rise to about 71 national and 35 co-productions in 1967. Investments of about £150,000 a year are envisaged for the renovation of film

(*Continued on page* 145)

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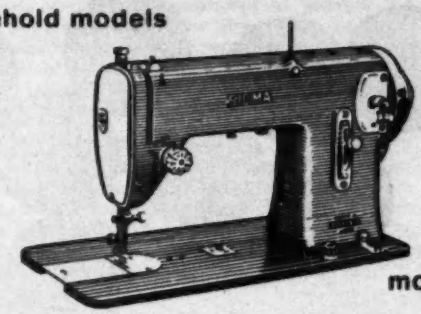

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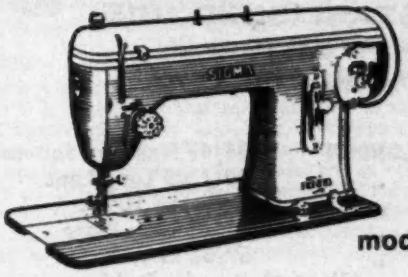

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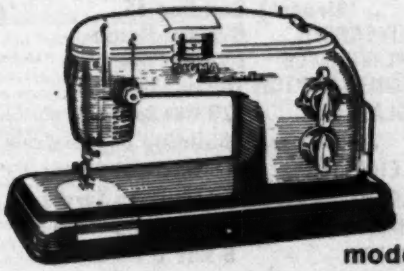
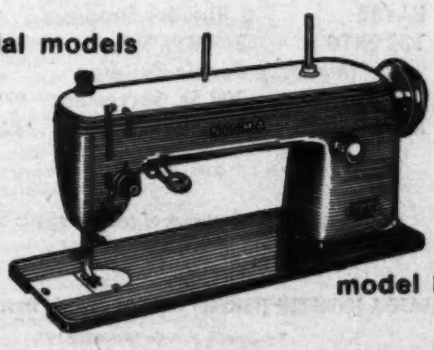


model S

Industrial models



model DR

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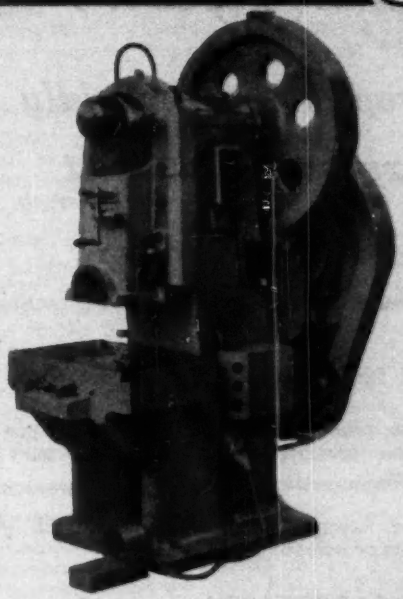

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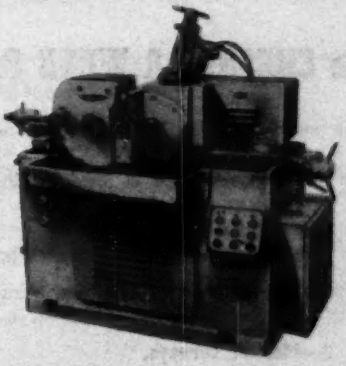

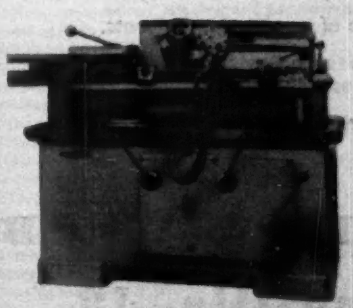

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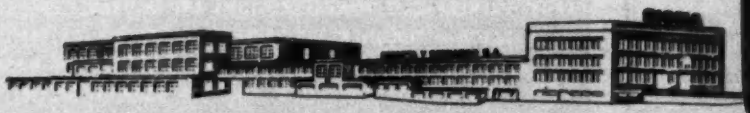

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studios. The development of documentary films, particularly colour documentaries, is envisaged.

(e) Publishing and Printing

A reduction of duties is recommended on raw materials for book production, particularly paper. The printing machinery used is described as antiquated, over 60 per cent being more than 20 years old.

15. Tourism

Tourists from abroad are expected to increase from about 11 million last year to 17 million in 1967, while the number of Spaniards themselves seeking tourist facilities is expected to rise to 7 million. Hotels are to be constructed to provide for an additional 226,000 beds. This may offer little scope for imports, except for certain specialized types of equipment, but the openings for sports equipment of various kinds should grow. The network of Spanish tourist offices abroad and the tourist propaganda effort as a whole are to be increased.

16. Housing

In the four years of the Plan more than 720,000 housing units are to be built, 85 per cent with State assistance. It is estimated that in 1961 and 1962 machinery employed on the construction of housing was worth about £11 million, and this should be increased by 1967 to about £18 million, of which £3½ million worth would be imported.

17. Health

An additional 2,200 hospital beds are to be provided, with particular emphasis on the treatment of cancer and chest ailments.

18. Canary Islands

A separate section of the Plan deals with the special problem of these Islands. It is recognized that there are few prospects for industry in the immediate future and that development should be concentrated on improving agriculture by irrigation and the development of specialized crops, such as tobacco, as well as on tourism. Projects are mentioned for developing water supplies, for the improvement of roads, for the extension of existing airfields, and for the construction of a new airfield on the Island of Gomera. The ports require considerable extension and the acquisition of 150 cranes.

19. Spanish Guinea

Another section of the Plan deals with Spain's African territories, which, although relatively developed compared with other African territories in the area, offer considerable possibilities. In Rio Muni the development of various tropical crops and the establishment of certain light industries such as that of palm oil are planned. In Fernando Poo tourism is considered to have great possibilities. There are considered to be excellent facilities for establishing there a fishing centre with curing facilities, while Free Port zones may be developed to serve the whole West African coast.

20. Miscellaneous

Additional machinery will be required for the improvement of statistical services. Scientific investigation of all kinds is to be promoted, including a subsidy to the Spanish Institute of Oceanography for the construction of a 1,500-ton fish prospecting ship.

Conclusion

The foregoing are examples of possibilities which the Development Plan offers in its present form. The publication is still awaited of an additional 29 smaller volumes of the Plan giving the detailed studies of each sector. No doubt further opportunities will come to light then, and during the years of the Plan's operation. There can, of course, be no substitute for investigation on the spot to establish the concrete opportunities for trade. One can only recommend that any to whom the foregoing outline suggests that there may be possibilities in their line, should lose no time in visiting Spain to see for themselves.

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Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, greeting Mr. P. Jaroszewicz, Polish Deputy Prime Minister, on his arrival at the Board of Trade on January 20 on an official visit which will include trade talks. Dr. W. Rodzinski, Polish Ambassador in London, is in the centre.

Mr. Heath's statement on resale price maintenance

THE FOLLOWING statement on monopolies, mergers, restrictive practices and resale price maintenance was made by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, in the House of Commons on January 15.

Mr. Heath said: 'The Government's policy of modernization requires the promotion of the greatest possible efficiency in all sectors of the economy. Competitive trading conditions are an important element in helping to ensure that the nation's resources are efficiently used. Effective legislative measures in this field are essential if the nation is to enjoy the benefits of a high rate of economic growth and stable prices. After a thorough review of the operation of the present legislation on monopolies and restrictive practices, the Government have reached the conclusion that this needs to be strengthened and extended. The Government are satisfied that the "neutral" and uncommitted approach to monopoly on which present legislation is based remains fundamentally right and they do not propose to introduce into the law any presumption that monopoly or size are in themselves undesirable.

'There are nevertheless occasions when the public and the Government need to know how a monopoly is operating, in case intervention is necessary. The Government are satisfied that such inquiries are best carried out by an administrative tribunal like the present Monopolies Commission. But they have concluded that certain changes are necessary to make the Commission more effective, to give it greater authority, and to enable it to work more quickly. With these objects in mind the Government propose that the Commission should be strengthened and enlarged to enable it to work in groups. They also intend to enlarge their powers to implement the Commission's recommendations'.

Dealing with mergers, Mr. Heath said that many mergers were beneficial to the economy. They produced stronger units, economies of scale, better management, better research and better sales organization. The Government did not wish to place any obstacle in the way of such mergers, or of the great number whose effects on the economy were not significant. There was, however, a small minority of mergers which might lead to monopy conditions damaging to the public interest. The enlarged powers to be taken by the Government to ensure that the recommendations of the Commission could be implemented should cover this type of case.

Mr. Heath then turned to restrictive practices. He said: 'It is clear that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act needs to be amended to deal with certain loopholes which are weakening its effectiveness, for example information agreements on prices. The Government propose to close these loopholes. As it stands, the law makes no provision for monopolies and restrictive practices in the field of services. The Government think that this legislation should now be extended to enable them to refer what I might describe as commercial services to the Monopolies Commission. They would need to take powers to deal with any practices contrary to the public interest which the Commission's reports might reveal. The Government intend to present a White Paper dealing in more detail with the proposals I have outlined'.

Finally on the question of resale price maintenance, he said: 'The Government believe that this practice is in general incompatible with their objective of encouraging effective competition and keeping down costs and prices. They have reached the conclusion that resale price maintenance should be presumed to be against the public interest unless in any particular case it is proved to the contrary to the satisfaction of a judicial tribunal. They therefore propose to introduce legislation this session designed to bring the practice to an end subject to the right to apply for exemption to the judicial tribunal to which I have referred. The Government believe that if this comprehensive series of proposals are put into effect the economy will be strengthened, to the benefit of all sections of the community, and to the advantage of our competitive position in international trade'.

Statement on British Lion Films Ltd.

THE FOLLOWING statement was made in the House of Commons on January 16 by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, on British Lion Films Ltd. Mr. Heath said: 'Successive Governments have for many years attached importance to British film production and the present Government adhere to that policy. They consider, however, that their support should be limited to the provision through the National Film Finance Corporation of a certain amount of risk-bearing finance and acting as a specialized film banker. They have never had any intention of participating in the actual production or distribution of films.

'In 1955, however, the Government found themselves obliged to authorize the NFFC to acquire the British Lion undertaking in partial satisfaction of the debt owing to the Corporation. Both at the time and subsequently the Government declared their intention to find a suitable purchaser for the Company once its fortunes had been sufficiently restored. This would enable a large amount of the public money which had been tied up in British Lion to be recovered.

'I am circulating with the Official Report a detailed narrative of the events which have led to the present situation. The position is as follows: British Lion Films Ltd., independently valued at £1,590,000, excluding the benefit of the tax loss, is now wholly owned by the National Film Finance Corporation; and the five executive directors have been paid sums amounting to a total of £795,000 in settlement of their half share in the Company which they acquired in 1958 for £9,000. In conformity with their general policy the NFFC recommended to me that this opportunity should be taken of returning British Lion to private ownership, and I authorized them to proceed accordingly.'

Continuing, Mr. Heath said that on September 20, 1963, Mr. Box had approached NFFC on behalf of a group, who had appreciated that the Company might become available for purchase as a result of the option arrangements announced to the House by Mr. Frederick Erroll, his predecessor, on March 8, 1963. At that time Mr. Box appeared to be the only suitable purchaser and on December 20 NFFC entered into negotiations with him.

'In recent weeks, other approaches have been made to NFFC. I have therefore agreed with them that, subject to my final approval, they will negotiate the sale of the whole of the business at the valuation price to a purchaser able to give assurances satisfactory to the Corporation and the Government that the Company will remain independent and that the facilities which it provides for independent production will continue to be available. The terms will provide that the benefit of the tax loss will not pass to the purchaser. In considering offers, the NFFC and the Government will attach the greatest weight to the ability of the purchasing group to provide the necessary financial strength and skill in management and to maintain its independence. I am examining with the NFFC the precise formulation of these assurances and the means of maintaining them. If the business of the Company is not to be seriously damaged it is essential that the negotiations for sale should be brought to a conclusion within the next few weeks.

'The sale of the Company on this basis would enable British Lion to continue to support independent film production and to provide the "third force" in the industry which is generally held to be desirable; it would also enable the NFFC to revert wholly to its proper function as a source of loans for this purpose.'

A further statement by Mr. Heath in answer to Parliamentary Questions appears on page 151 of this issue.

Lord Drumalbyn's visit to Scotland

LORD DRUMALBYN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is expected to visit Port Glasgow and Greenock on January 24. His first call is to be on the firm of Thomas Black and Sons (Greenock) Ltd., at the Port Glasgow Industrial Estate, where additional land has been acquired and an advance factory is under construction. This will be followed by a visit to the new dry dock at Greenock, after which the Minister is due to lunch with the Greenock Export Group and visit Acme Domestic Equipment Ltd., Greenock, before meeting representatives of the Greenock, Port Glasgow and Gourock Town Councils.

On January 25, Lord Drumalbyn is expected to open a discussion Conference at Edinburgh University on 'Britain and Europe', organized by the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement.

New Middle East radio station

LORD DRUMALBYN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, speaking at a reception given by Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Limited in London on January 20 to announce details of Middle East Radio, a commercial broadcasting station covering ten principal Middle Eastern countries which is soon to come into operation, said it was 'a matter for considerable satisfaction' that a British firm was so closely connected with the operation and representation of a new Middle East Radio Station. He added that although British exports to the Middle East were approximately half the value of Britain's imports from the area, he anticipated that increasing wealth would lead to a growing demand for British consumer goods and accordingly the new station, reaching some 50 million people, should be of interest to British manufacturers and advertisers.

The future of the construction industries

Construction, the latest broadsheet (No. 13) in the 'Looking Ahead' series, reviews the action being taken to cope with the rapidly increasing demands on the construction industries, improvements in training, new construction techniques and research and development work. Copies: free from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

ECGD Advisory Council appointment

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department announced on January 14 that Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, has appointed Mr. E. C. Beck to the Department's Advisory Council. Mr. Beck is chairman of John Mowlem & Co. Ltd. He is also chairman of Scaffolding Great Britain (Holdings) Ltd., and a director of several other firms in the construction industry and of the Builders Accident Insurance Ltd.

BOARD OF TRADE MOVE FROM HORSE GUARDS AVE.

The removal of the Department from Horse Guards Avenue, London, to the new headquarters at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 **(Tel. ABBEY 7877)**, *began on January 10 and is expected to be completed over the week-end of February 1-2. The telegraphic address and the Telex number remain unchanged. The following departments are expected to move on the dates shown:*

January 23-28 . . Commercial Relations and Exports Department; General Division (part); Tariff Division; Finance Division.

January 29-31 . . Solicitor's Department Industries and Manufactures Department, Division 2; General Division (remainder); Establishment Division* (remainder); News Branch (including* Board of Trade Journal*).*

February 1-2 . . Secretariat; Parliamentary Branch.

Departments now at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1:

Library; Establishment Division (part); Industries and Manufactures Department; Division 3; Engineering Industries Division; Distribution of Industry and Regional Development Divisions; Statistics Division*; Australian Waiver Section of Commercial Relations and Exports Department.*

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch will remain in Horse Guards Avenue until further notice.

** For the time being the telephone number of these departments will be Sullivan 3400.*

Lord Mabane elected BTHA president

THE British Travel and Holidays Association announced on January 17 that Lord Mabane, who retired from the chairmanship of the Association on December 31, 1963, at the completion of his three-year term of office, had been elected president of the Association in succession to Lord Woolton, who resigned from the position in December. Mr. Norman Wood has been elected BTHA deputy chairman in succession to Lord Geddes.

Allied Produce Co. Ltd.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have appointed Mr. Leonard Caplan, Q.C., and Mr. Alan Pickering Hughes, chartered accountant, as Inspectors to investigate the affairs of Allied Produce Co. Ltd.

Mr. Edward Heath (centre), Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, presiding over a meeting of the North East Development Group in Newcastle during his recent visit to the North East. From left to right are: Mr. D. M. J. Gwinnell, Board of Trade; Mr. A. Kershaw, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Heath; Mr. R. R. D. McIntosh, chairman, North East Development Group; Mr. Edward Heath; Mr. R. Wood, Regional Controller Board of Trade Northern Region; Mr. E. T. Watson, Deputy Regional Controller; and Mr. A. B. Clark, Secretary, North East Development Group.

Clothing firm to expand

MARY HARRIS LTD., manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, are to expand at both Team Valley and South Shields. The plans will involve an additional 45,000 sq. ft. of factory space and will provide a total of 250 new jobs. This was announced on January 13 by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England and the Board of Trade.

Mary Harris Ltd., was founded in 1939 and occupied premises of 9,000 sq. ft. at the Team Valley Estate in August of that year with a labour force of 16. It has progressively grown since then and today occupies over 35,000 sq. ft. at the Estate providing work for 350 people. Now an extension of 25,000 sq. ft. is to be built for the firm and this is expected to give work to an additional 100 workers on completion.

In 1945 Mary Harris Ltd., bought premises of some 8,000 sq. ft in John Clay Street, South Shields, and at the present time 180 people are employed there. It has now been agreed that the Board of Trade will purchase a site at High Rekendyke, South Shields on which a factory of 20,000 sq. ft. will be built for Mary Harris Ltd., by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation. There will be room to allow for 100 per cent expansion. On completion of this factory the firm's existing premises at South Shields will close and workers will be transferred to the new unit. At the same time jobs for an additional 150 people will become available.

2,038,000 visitors to Britain in first 11 months of 1963

NEARLY 2,038,000 overseas visitors came to Britain in the first eleven months of 1963 – 83,000 more than in the whole of the previous year, reports the British Travel and Holidays Association.

The total number of tourist arrivals in the period January-to-November, last year, represented an increase of ten per cent on the first eleven months of 1962. Announcing these figures, a BTHA spokesman said that more than 98,400 visitors from abroad came to Britain in November – 11 per cent more than in November, 1962.

Tourist arrivals during the month included 19,300 visitors from the United States. This was an increase of 13 per cent on the previous November and brought the total number of United States visitors in the first eleven months of 1963 to 492,750 – a rise of 12 per cent on the period.

Imports of cotton textiles from Macao

AS ALREADY announced, difficulties have arisen owing to the sharp and substantial increase in imports of cotton textiles into the United Kingdom from Macao. Quota restrictions are accordingly being introduced on cotton yarns, and fabrics and other manufactures of woven cotton (including garments and other made-up goods) originating in or consigned from Macao. Notice to Importers No. 1060 of January 18 gives further details of the arrangements made so far.

The Open General Licence is being amended to bring all such manufactures from Macao under control as from February 1, 1964, and copies of the Amendment (No. 11) will shortly be available from H.M. Stationery Office. A parallel amendment should be made to the Summary of Import Licensing Regulations (Notice to Importers No. 1040) by adding to the entry on page 5 relating to manufactures wholly or mainly of woven cotton originating in or consigned from Formosa, the words 'or Macao'.

Holders of open individual licences issued under the provisions of Notice to Importers No. 1055 dated November 22, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 22, 1963, page 1144) are hereby informed that as from February 1, 1964, the licences will no longer be valid for imports of cotton goods from Macao, whether consigned direct or through a third country.

It follows from the foregoing that new licences will be needed to cover imports of any cotton goods from Macao arriving on or after February 1, 1964. Licences will be issued for goods afloat at that time *provided* they were consigned to the United Kingdom and loaded on board ocean-going vessels in Macao or Hong Kong not later than midnight January 18-19, 1964 (Macao and Hong Kong time), as evidenced by the bill of lading date. There can be no guarantee that licences will be made available to cover later shipments, whatever the contractual position might be, and no goods should therefore be brought forward for shipment until importers have been advised of their licence entitlement, if any. Applications for licences under this paragraph, supported by the appropriate evidence, may be made as soon as it is apparent that importation will not have been effected before February 1, 1964.

All applications for quota entitlements (on form ILB/A or TIP/A) must be accompanied by certified returns of imports in the following form:

> The value of cotton yarns, fabrics and other manufactures of woven cotton originating in Macao and imported (see note i) or shipped (see note ii) during the period January 1, 1963, to January 31, 1964, and paid for by me/us direct to the overseas supplier was:
>
> (a) imported in calendar year 1963 £.....c.i.f.
> (b) Imported from January 1, 1964, to January 31, 1964 £.....c.i.f.
> (c) shipped from Macao or Hong Kong not later than January 18, 1964, but not imported into the United Kingdom by January 31, 1964 £.....c.i.f.
>
> Date..... Signed.....
> Status .....
> (Proprietor, partner, company director, or company secretary)
>
> **Notes:** (i) The date of the Customs Entry is to be taken as the date of importation.
> (ii) The Bill of Lading date is to be taken as the date of shipment for the purpose of this return.

The return must be certified by an independent practising accountant in the following form:

> I/We have examined the method adopted in arriving at the figures stated in the above return and am/are of the opinion that it is a reasonable one. I/We have conferred with the officials and employees concerned in the compilation of the figures and have made such tests as I/we have considered necessary. Having received such information and explanations as I/we have required, I/we report that in my/our opinion, the figures are those required.
>
> Signature .....
> Professional qualification .....
> Date..... Address.....

Applications and returns under paragraph 5 must be lodged with the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, *not later than Thursday, February 6*, 1964. Page 1 of the form ILB/A or TIP/A should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 *and copies*, the applicant's name and address, the description of goods (Manufactures wholly or mainly of cotton, the following: Yarns, woven fabrics, garments and other made-up goods of woven fabrics), the country of origin (Macao) and the countries of consignment (Macao and Hong Kong) should be inserted.

Warning.

Applicants are reminded that any person who knowingly or recklessly makes any false statement or furnishes any document or information false in any material particular for the purpose of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. In addition, the import licence will be void from the date of issue and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of

the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by February 7.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.15	Benzyl calcium phthalate containing not more than 10 parts per million by weight of iron calculated as Fe.	Calcium benzyl-phthalate, iron-free.	December 31, 1964	6320
29.35	(±) - 2:3 - Dihydro - 4 - methyl - 2 - (2 - methylprop-1-enyl)pyran.	2 - (2′ - Methyl - 1′ - propenyl) - 4 - methyl - 2, 3-dihydropyran.	December 31, 1964	6242
29.35	(+)Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2 - methylprop-1-enyl) pyran.	(+)-2-(2′-Methyl-1′-propenyl - 4 - methyl - tetrahydropyran.	December 31, 1964	6240
29.35	(—)Tetrahydro-4-methyl-2-(2-methylprop-1 - enyl pyran.	(—) - 2′- (2′Methyl - 1′) propenyl) - 4 - methyl - tetrahydropyren	December 31 1964	6239
29.35	2-(Tetrahydro-5-methyl-5-vinyl - 2 - furyl) - propan-2-ol.	2 - Methyl - 2 - vinyl- 5 - hydroxyisopropyl-tetrahydrofuran.	December 31, 1964	6241
38.19	Amines, mixed primary aromatic, containing not less than 4·5 per cent by weight and not more than 5·5 per cent by weight of nitrogen calculated as N.	Dodecyl aniline . .	December 31, 1964	6354
39.01	Nylon 6 in the forms covered by Note 3 (b) of Chapter 39 containing not more than 2 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide, but not otherwise compounded.	Nylon 6, fully matt grade.	December 31, 1964	6295
29.15	Oxalic acid . . .	Oxalic acid . . .	June 30, 1964	278
73.15	Annealed steel bars and rods containing not less than 25 per cent and not more than 27 per cent by weight of titanium, and not less than 6 per cent and not more than 8 per cent by weight of carbon.	Machinable carbide .	December 31, 1964	7269
29.35	4-Hydroxypiperidine .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1964	6388
39.01	Polynoxylin . . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1964	6261

Import duty exemption application on raw sisal

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the exemption from import duty of:

> Sisal and other fibres derived from plants of the agave species raw or processed but not spun: and waste of such fibres; not carded or combed.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations on the matter provided that they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than January 31, 1964.

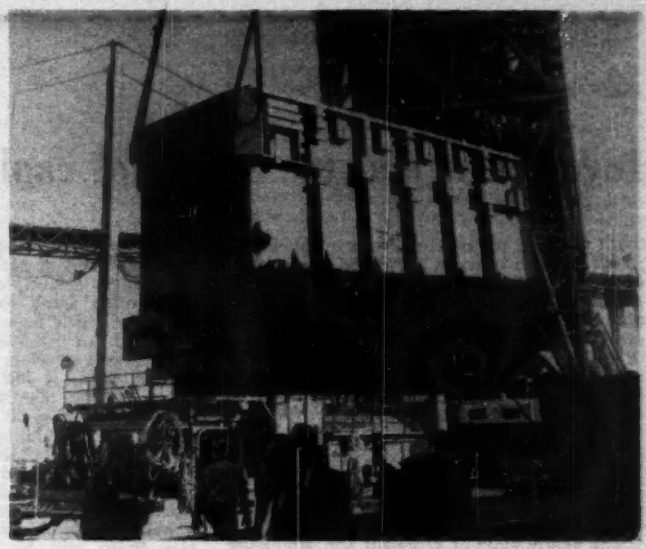
Transport conference on 'Our links with Europe'

A FULL REPORT of the two-day Conference organized by the Export Council for Europe on 'Our Links with Europe' which was held in London on November 11 and 12 will be published about the end of next month (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 1, page 952).

It contains in some detail the panel discussions which took place led by Dr. Richard Beeching for rail and road, Viscount Rochdale for ports and customs, the late Mr. R. G. Grout for sea, and Mr. A. H. Milward for air, airports and customs.

In each case Sir Leslie Rowan, managing director of Vickers Ltd., was the leader of the Users Panel. In addition, the opening addresses of Sir William McFadzean, Chairman of this Council, and Captain A. R. Glen, conference chairman, are included together with a summing-up by Sir Norman Kipping.

Copies of the report will be available from the Export Council for Europe, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, at £1 each and a 10 per cent discount will be allowed on orders of 10 or more.



One of the two large Ferranti transformers, ordered by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power at a total cost of $612,000, being unloaded recently at the Port of Los Angeles, California. The second unit is at present undergoing tests and is expected to be despatched during February. Other British firms who have supplied electrical equipment to the Department in the past include English Electric Co. Ltd., C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., and South Wales Switchgear Ltd.

Photo: *Los Angeles Times*

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	January 1, 1964	
838,300	Horie, T.	Grinding materials.
849,796	Kraut, E.	Filing systems.
852,244	Akt. Ges. Brown Boveri & Cie. . .	Bearing arrangement for altering critical speed of rotors etc.
893,867	Rosler, W. and anr.	Making webs or sheets of paperboard etc.
926,603	Deister Concentrator Co. Inc. . .	Proportionating feeder for slurries.
	January 3, 1964	
719,539	National Research Development Corporation.	Polyurethane synthetic resinous products.
736,953	National Research Development Corporation.	Organosilicon modified alkyd resins.
758,433	National Research Development Corporation.	Alkyd based synthetic resinous products.
904,753	Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault .	High toughness cast iron and heat treating same.
922,743	Etablissements, E. Decombe. . .	Coiling device for wire cable thread etc.
926,512	Olin R. J. H. and anr.	Telephone installations.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office.

NEW BOOKS

Investment and the export of capital

THE SUBJECT of overseas investment in its relationship to overseas trade and the balance of payments has been receiving renewed interest in recent years. Studies in this field have an obvious bearing on the whole question of economic prospects and possibilities as well as on the balance of trade, and much importance is attached, for example, to the data on *Direct Investment Overseas* published since 1960 in this JOURNAL and to the *Overseas Portfolio Investments* statistics published annually in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin* – both of these series being, in part, continuations of the Bank of England's separately issued earlier estimates for 1938-1957 of *United Kingdom Overseas Investments*.

The appreciation of problems and techniques in this field owes much to the economist C. K. Hobson, whose major work, **The Export of Capital**, first published in 1914, has been reissued this week (Constable, 25s.), with a Preface by Sir Roy Harrod. This book lays down lines of approach – theoretical, historical and statistical – which have been so influential as to justify its being called a classic in its field; and in particular, the author's pioneer statistical calculations to provide data on Great Britain for the period from 1870 to 1912 have been the basis and starting point for a number of subsequent historical and statistical analyses of data on foreign investment. Foremost among later works is, of course, A. K. Cairncross's *Home and Foreign Investment*, 1870-1913 (Cambridge University Press, 1953, 40s.), in which are made statistical estimates which have largely revised and replaced those of Hobson. Another work which extended retrospectively the period studied in detail by Hobson was L. H. Jenks's *Migration of British Capital to* 1875; this book, originally published in New York in 1924, was itself re-issued last year by a British publisher (Nelson, 42s.).

Manpower statistics 1950-1962, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, replaces the first edition published in 1961 which covered the period 1950-1960. Apart from the longer period covered, the present volume contains much revised and supplementary data, due in most cases to the censuses taken in many countries in 1960 and 1961; it also includes statistics for Japan in addition to those for all member countries of OECD. Seven graphs at the beginning of the volume bring out some of the general trends illustrated by the comparison of developments in the various countries and there are also five tables for each country (as against only three in the earlier edition) which give statistics of population; labour force and employment; civilian employment; wage earners and salaried employees by activities; and wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing. Copies: 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 5d. from H.M. Stationery Office and Government bookshops.

Planning in Pakistan: Organisation and Implementation by Albert Waterston is the third in a series of case studies on planning experiences in developing countries initiated by the Economic Development Institute, a staff college operated by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for senior officials of under-developed countries. The author says that since the organization and implementation of national plans is not a well documented subject, countries initiating plans might often spend time seeking solutions to problems which have been solved elsewhere. This study of Pakistan's planning efforts (the Third Five Year Plan, 1965-70, is now past the embryo stage) is intended as a guideline to other countries. The major portion of the present work is devoted to a detailed examination of the formulation and implementation of Pakistan's first and second year plans. Earlier planning efforts and the present state of progress of the Third-Year Plan are also discussed. Copies of the 150 page book, which is published in Baltimore by the Johns Hopkins Press, will be available at 24s. from Oxford University Press.

Official Statistics in Israel is a booklet of 136 pages compiled by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics in order to familiarize a newly set-up advisory committee on statistics with the functions and methods of the Bureau. The first chapter is a short review of the evolution of statistics in Palestine and in the State of Israel, and this is folowed by a detailed description of the Bureau's activities in the various fields—demography, national accounts, agriculture, industry, building, transport, finance and insurance, balance of payments, foreign trade, internal trade, prices, labour, consumption, social statistics, education and culture, judiciary and police, health, social welfare, and municipal statistics. There are also chapters on the working methods and procedures of the Bureau and a list of its publications. Copies; I£2 from the Central Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 3015, Jerusalem.

The Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic has issued a list of **Publications compiled by the Central Statistics Office.** Beneath each title quoted in this pamphlet is a brief description of the contents of the publication together with details of its price, frequency and relation to other statistical publications, where appropriate. This is the only comprehensive annotated list of Irish official statistical series currently available. Copies: free from Central Statistics Office, Dublin.

The Administrative Staff College has published new editions of two in its series of *Course of Study Papers*, summarizing the basic information necessary for the study of certain subjects at the College. **Industrial and Commercial Associations** outlines the history, organization and functions of the main classes of associations, i.e. trade associations, employers' associations, research associations, and local associations in the form of Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Trade. A final section discusses the general national bodies which bring together firms or associations from a diversity of industries and trades on a national basis, for example the Federation of British Industries and the National Association of British Manufacturers. **The Accountability of Public Corporations** deals with those corporations established by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter. It is with the provisions and implications of the various incorporative statutes and charters that the paper is concerned. It discusses the larger and more important corporations, those national in scope or operating over a wide field such as the London area. Copies: 3s., and 10s. 6d., respectively from the Librarian, The Administrative Staff College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

The Training Specialist in Industry (31p.) stresses the need for more training officers and training instructors in industry. It examines the roles and functions of the different categories of training specialist, suggests the qualifications and training which they will require to perform these functions in the most efficient manner and indicates the kind of considerations which industries and companies should bear in mind when planning the recruitment and training of these personnel. An appendix lists sources of information on training courses for training specialists and provides a bibliography covering various aspects of the training specialist's job. Copies: 2s. 6d., from the Industrial Training Council, 36 Smith Square, London S.W.1.

The first regulations under the new Weights and Measures Act of 1963 come into force on January 31, 1964. This new Act, which consolidates and modernises a mass of existing legislation, and repeals wholly or partially some 200 earlier laws on a wide variety of related topics, is the subject of the Federation of British Industries, 20-page **Note on the Weights and Measures Act, 1963**, which explains the different parts of the Act in broad outline and describes those sections which are of particular interest to manufacturers and traders. Copies: 5s. from FBI, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Other publications

THE EXPORTER'S YEAR BOOK 1964. 400p. 'Syren & Shipping' Ltd., 7-17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3. 60s.

KEMPE'S ENGINEERS YEAR-BOOK 1964. 2 vols. Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd., 28 Essex Street, Strand, London W.C.2. 92s. 6d., by post 95s. 6d.

TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING DIARY FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN 1964. 518p. John Worrall Ltd., Central Works, Oldham, Lancs. 52s. 6d.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over* 85,000 *volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering* 150 *countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

The library opens from 9 *to* 5.30, *Mondays to Fridays. Tel. City* 5757, *Ext.* 368, *or Telex* [*No.* 25977.

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

A new edition – the fifth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, Tel. Trafalgar 8855, *Ext.* 2631 (*Ref. G.D.* 1232/63).

Questions asked and answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16

Sale of British Lion Co.

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, was asked to state the names of the organization from which he had received representations about the proposed sale of the British Lion Co. by the National Film and Finance Corporation; what was the nature of the representations received, and what replies he had made. In reply Mr. Heath said: 'I have received representations from the Federation of Film Unions, the Federation of British Film Makers, the Association of Independent Cinemas, the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, and the Trades Union Congress. The representations were to the effect that the Government should, through the National Film Finance Corporation, retain control of or a substantial financial interest in British Lion Films Limited. I informed those concerned of my intention to make an early statement to this House about the future of the company.'

In reply to a further question concerning the directions issued to the NFFC in the last three months, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that no such directions had been issued.

A statement made by Mr. Heath on the proposed sale of the British Lion Co. appears on page 146 of this issue.

Lord Rootes and the WHEC

The Secretary of State made the following statement about the Western Hemisphere Exports Council: 'Lord Rootes, who has been chairman of the Western Hemisphere Exports Council and of its predecessor, the Dollar Exports Council since July 1, 1951, has told me that he wishes to be released from this service on March 31 this year. With much regret I have accepted his decision. In doing so I should like to put on record on behalf of the Government and myself, and, I am sure, of my predecessors at the Board of Trade, the deepest appreciation of the work Lord Rootes has done and the contribution he has made to the promotion of British exports, in particular to the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

'This contribution has indeed been a unique and intensely personal one; and with Lord Rootes' departure it has seemed to the Board and to the sponsoring bodies of the WHEC that it would be timely to consider how the continuing task of export promotion could best be carried out and what organization would in the new circumstances be most appropriate for this purpose. This review is now proceeding with the full agreement of Lord Rootes.'

The Monopolies Commission and electrical equipment

In reply to a questioner who asked what action H.M. Government proposed to take following the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of electrical equipment for mechanically propelled vehicles, Mr. David Price, the Parliamentary Secretary, said that of the Commission's four recommendations one had already been implemented. Two were covered by the Government's general proposals which were contained in a statement made by the Secretary of State in the House on January 15. He was still considering the fourth.

Orders establishing Development Councils

Asked how many orders designating industries by activities had been issued by H.M. Government under the Industrial Organization and Development Act, 1947, the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'Four Orders establishing Development Councils have been made under this Act. Two have since been revoked. In addition, Orders imposing levies under Section 9 of the Act are in force for four industries.'

Industrial Development in NI

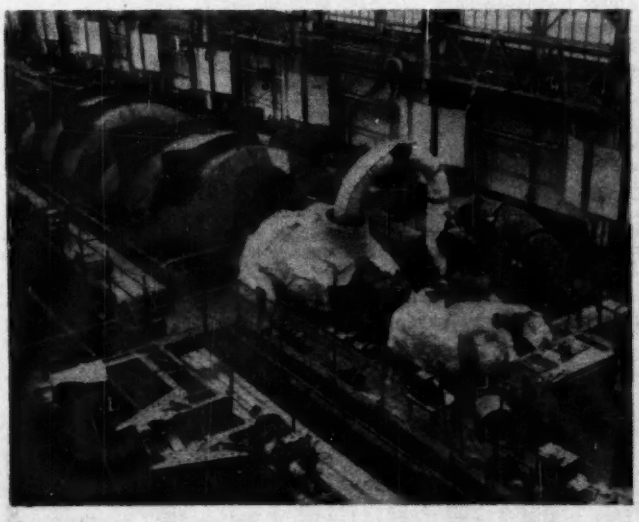
The Secretary of State was asked, in view of continuing high unemployment in Northern Ireland, what assistance he was giving in this country to encourage industrial development in Northern Ireland; and what proposals he had for the wider use of the resources of his department in this regard. In reply, the Parliamentary Secretary said that the financial inducements of the Local Employment Acts did not apply to Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Government offered financial assistance under separate legislation of their own. In steering industry to areas of high unemployment, the Board of Trade would continue to give Northern Ireland the same priority as that accorded to the development districts in Britain.

Employment in Yorkshire

Arising from his recent visit to Yorkshire, the Secretary of State was asked what proposals he had for the development of industry designed to achieve a reduction of unemployment in Thorne and Goole. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said that unemployment in Goole was only fractionally above the national average. Where Thorne was concerned, the Board of Trade would continue to give sympathetic consideration to firms wishing to expand there, subject to the over-riding priorities of the development districts.

Sale of inflammable nightwear

Mr. Henry Brooke, Secretary of State for the Home Department, gave the following reply in answer to a number of questions concerning the production and sale of inflammable nightdresses, in view of the number of accidents caused to children and others: 'The Committee on Consumer Protection considered this matter very carefully and came to the conclusion that statutory intervention would not be justified at that time. In view however of the tragic fatalities and injuries which continue to result from nightwear catching fire, I propose to open discussions immediately with the trade and other interested parties on the possibility of taking effective action by means of regulations under the Consumer Protection Act.'



The first of two 350 MW steam turbo-generators, the largest single shaft units yet to be built in Europe, being prepared for works tests at the Rugby works of the English Electric Co. Ltd. The generators are for the new Drakelow 'C' power station, near Burton-on-Trent.

Pressure vessels for the $70m. petrochemical complex near Rosario, Argentina, leaving the Ettingshall works of John Thompson (Wolverhampton) Ltd. A total of 151 pressure vessels, are being supplied by the John Thompson Group Companies for the installation, which is the largest private investment in Argentina.

Government surplus sales by auction

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 28-30	Machine tools, vehicles, plant and equipment, clothing and textiles and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).
Feb. 7	Machine tools, textiles and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Depot, Rhydymwyn, and various other locations. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester, 8.*)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 380 Deansgate, Knott Mill, Manchester, 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 4559).

Shirting; white repp; striped flannelette; cotton duck; Oldfield & Schofield and Broadbent centre lathes; Hepburn, Fairbairn Lawson, and Oldfield & Schofield lathes; Archdale, Edgwick & Kent-Owen and other horizontal millers; Herbert & Archdale vertical millers; Hey horizontal & Archdale vertical profile millers; Edgwick vertical keyseater; Holroyd, Wickman and Hey threadmillers; Herbert and Jones & Shipman bench drills; Pratt & Whitney 2 sp. rifling drills; Jones & Shipman multi-head borers; Mollart multi-spindle rotary mills; Greenwood & Batley vertical presses; fly and toggle presses; polishing spindle; thread cleaner. Timber transit cases with steel fittings up to 14ft. 1in. x 6ft. 4in. x 6ft. 6in.; mobile stillages; jigs and tools; Tangye hydraulic jacks up to 16 ton; Aerospray compressor unit; electric motors; loading coil pots; switches; garden and hand tools; waxed cardboard containers; bolts; screws; brackets, etc.

Feb. 13-14	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks. .	Simmons & Sons, (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Feb. 18	Hand tools, clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).
Feb. 27-28	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores . .	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd., (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MACHINE TOOLS – SALE BY TENDER

Vertical surface and horizontal broaching machines; plain grinder; turret and centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and manufacturing millers; threadmilling and rolling machines; horizontal and vertical keyseating and profiling machines; presses; saws, etc.

Location: W.D. Storage Depot, Rhydymwyn, Nr. Mold, Flintshire, N. Wales.

Application for tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales 4(b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by February 18, 1964. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 6	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Hereford, Cosford and Cranwell.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include a large quantity of clothing, footwear, parachute canopies, nylon cord, webbing equipment, rubber dinghies, tyres, aircraft spares, ball and roller bearings, roller conveyors, brake units, electrical equipment including voltmeters and ammeters, photographic equipment, epidiascopes, cameras, projectors, furniture, fire extinguishers, miscellaneous stores and equipment.

Mar. 11	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford (Tel. Stafford. 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 4	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,036	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	121	112	101	126	119	126	140	124	+ 96	+ 33	+22	+40
1962															
1st quarter	110	114	124	119	111	100	127	126	122	136	126	— 4	— 5	— 8	+13
2nd quarter	112	115	124	122	112	100	127	123	129	141	124	+ 48	+ 32	— 2	— 8
3rd quarter	111	116	126	122	112	101	126	116	130	146	123	+ 50	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	111	115	128	123	114	101	123	111	124	137	124	+ 2	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	109	112	128	123	113	101	112	104	124	96	120	— 19	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	126	110	129	147	127	+ 64	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter		121		129	118	105	131*	107	130	159*	134*		— 33	—19	— 8
1963															
May	..	118	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	118	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..		..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand †	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers †	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—	series shown in thousands						3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	— 49	..	100	100	+342
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963			121·7	+2·0				502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129*	128*	
1962																
1st quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 37
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	129*	101*	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter			122·1	+2·1	105·9*	122·4*		450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	136*	131*	
1963																
May	122	105	122·1	+1·7	104·2	121·8	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June	123	105	122·1	+1·0	104·5	121·8	141·1	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July	124*	103*	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	126*	100*	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	129*	101*	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·8*	122·3*	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November		120*	122·2	+2·2	106·4*	122·4*	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December			122·4	+1·8	106·6*	122·5*		447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142*	137*	

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

International passenger traffic in the first half of 1963

PASSENGER traffic between the United Kingdom and overseas countries increased in the first six months of 1963 compared with a year earlier, at a rather higher rate than did the corresponding period of 1962 with the previous year. This was generally due to a substantial increase in air traffic. Continental sea traffic also showed an increase. Traffic on the long routes was affected by a substantial fall in immigration, only partly offset by an increase in the number of emigrants leaving the United Kingdom in this period.

Continental routes

Air and sea traffic on these routes were each 10 per cent higher in the first half of 1963 than in the similar period of 1962.

The number of passengers travelling by sea to and from France and Belgium rose by 14 per cent and 12 per cent respectively compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. British vessels carried 5 per cent more passengers than in the first half of 1962; they carried 47 per cent of the total. Passenger traffic through the port of Dover increased by 11 per cent.

Most of the European countries shared in the continued upward trend in air travel to and from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1963, the highest increases being in figures of passengers travelling to and from Portugal (43 per cent), Spain (25 per cent), Norway (24 per cent), and Italy (21 per cent).

Non-European routes

Total passenger movement between the United Kingdom and non-European countries was only 2 per cent higher in the first six months of 1963 than in the similar period of 1962, when the increase was 10 per cent more than in the first six months of 1961.

Sea traffic decreased by 7 per cent: this was mainly due to a decline in the numbers of Commonwealth overseas visitors and immigrants to the United Kingdom travelling on these routes. The decline in sea traffic was offset by a rise of 6 per cent in air travel. Two of the largest increases in traffic were to Australia (118 per cent) and South Africa (32 per cent).

Irish Republic

Air and sea passenger traffic to and from the Irish Republic in the first half of 1963 showed little change compared with the similar period of 1962. Sea travel continued the downward trend shown since 1960 and was 10 per cent lower than in the first six months of 1962. Air travel rose by 14 per cent; it had risen by 7 per cent in the first six months of 1962 compared with the same months of 1961.

Table 1. Summary of United Kingdom passenger movement

(Excluding movement by land across the frontier between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, passengers travelling between the Channel Islands and Great Britain, passengers carried in aircraft chartered by British Government Departments and, as far as possible, passengers travelling by sea on pleasure cruises and day trips, and H.M. and other armed forces travelling in the course of their duties).

Thousands of passengers

		TOTAL		EUROPEAN CONTINENT AND MEDITERRANEAN SEA AREA		NON-EUROPE		IRISH REPUBLIC	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total:									
Jan.-June	1963	2,978	3,032	2,145	2,253	440	394	393	385
	1962	2,819	2,764	1,967	2,026	460	359	393	379
	1961	2,674	2,598	1,854	1,893	416	329	403	376
By Sea:									
Jan.-June	1963	1,270	1,328	950	1,009	120	127	200	192
	1962	1,236	1,241	872	907	141	123	223	211
	1961	1,234	1,200	849	864	140	118	244	218
By Air:									
Jan.-June	1963	1,708	1,704	1,194	1,244	320	267	194	193
	1962	1,583	1,523	1,095	1,119	318	235	169	169
	1961	1,440	1,398	1,005	1,029	276	211	159	158

Table 2. Passenger movement by sea between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea area

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	January-June	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total, All countries	1963	950	1,009
	1962	872	907
	1961	849	864
Belgium	1963	244	263
	1962	219	233
	1961	178	191
Denmark	1963	16	13
	1962	16	13
	1961	13	10
France	1963	538	570
	1962	479	494
	1961	485	483
Netherlands	1963	111	122
	1962	115	122
	1961	129	133
Norway	1963	22	25
	1962	25	29
	1961	25	29
Sweden	1963	9	7
	1962	9	7
	1961	10	7
Others	1963	10	9
	1962	8	9
	1961	10	10

Table 3. Passenger movement by sea between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea area

FLAGS OF CARRYING VESSELS

Thousands of passengers

	January-June	To U.K.	From U.K.
Total, All Flags	1963	950	1,009
	1962	872	907
	1961	849	864
British	1963	433	485
	1962	410	461
	1961	413	439
Foreign	1963	517	523
	1962	462	445
	1961	436	424
Belgian	1963	242	261
	1962	218	230
	1961	176	189
Danish	1963	15	13
	1962	15	13
	1961	12	10
Dutch	1963	35	39
	1962	37	38
	1961	41	42
French	1963	189	175
	1962	153	124
	1961	167	143
Norwegian	1963	22	25
	1962	25	29
	1961	25	28
Swedish	1963	9	7
	1962	9	7
	1961	10	7
Other foreign	1963	5	5
	1962	5	5
	1961	6	6 (a)

(a) Amended figure.

Table 4. Passenger movement by air between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe and Mediterranean Sea area

EXCLUDING PASSENGERS CARRIED IN AIRCRAFT CHARTERED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	January-June	To United Kingdom	From United Kingdom
Total, All countries	1963	1,194	1,244
	1962	1,095	1,119
	1961	1,005	1,029
Commonwealth countries (a)	1963	33	33
	1962	29	29
	1961	25	27
Foreign countries	1963	1,162	1,211
	1962	1,067	1,090
	1961	980	1,003
Austria	1963	12	13
	1962	10	11
	1961	10	11
Belgium	1963	104	116
	1962	97	109
	1961	80	87
Denmark	1963	33	33
	1962	32	31
	1961	28	27
France	1963	338	353
	1962	318	331
	1961	316	326
Germany	1963	125	125
	1962	112	112
	1961	105	106
Italy	1963	98	109
	1962	83	88
	1961	72	78
Middle East countries (b)	1963	33	29
	1962	31	23
	1961	24	21
Netherlands	1963	126	130
	1962	123	123
	1961	114	116
Norway	1963	17	18
	1962	14	15
	1961	14	15
Portugal	1963	14	13
	1962	10	9
	1961	10	9
Spain	1963	92	107
	1962	73	85
	1961	56	64
Sweden	1963	15	12
	1962	14	11
	1961	11	10
Switzerland	1963	110	106
	1962	111	105
	1961	104	98
Other	1963	46	46
	1962	39	36
	1961	37	35

(a) Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus.
(b) United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf States.

Table 5. Passengers travelling direct by sea between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

ANALYSIS BY NATIONALITY

Thousands of passengers

		Total		Aliens		Commonwealth Citizens	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
January-June	1963	120·4	127·0	36·6	23·7	83·8	103·3
	1962	141·4	123·2	34·8	24·4	106·6	98·8
	1961	140·5	117·8	31·4	21·2	109·1	96·6

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Table 6. Commonwealth Citizens travelling direct by sea between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

ANALYSIS OF TRAVELLERS

Thousands of passengers

		Total		United Kingdom Residents		Overseas Visitors		Migrants		Irish Republican Citizens in Transit	
		To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.	To U.K.	From U.K.
Jan.-June	1963	83·8	103·3	24·0	24·4	38·2	23·6	21·1	54·9	0·5	0·5
	1962	106·6	98·8	21·8	23·8	47·3	29·3	37·2	45·2	0·3	0·5
	1961	109·1	96·6	20·6	21·1	50·1	28·1	38·2	46·9	0·2	0·5

Table 7. Overseas visitors and migrants travelling direct by sea between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

Thousands of passengers

Countries of last or intended future permanent residence (a)	Jan.-June	To United Kingdom			From United Kingdom		
		Overseas Visitors	Immigrants	Total	Overseas Visitors	Emigrants	Total
Total, All countries	1963	38·2	21·1	59·3	23·6	54·9	78·5
	1962	47·3	37·2	84·6	29·3	45·2	74·5
	1961	50·1	38·2	88·3	28·1	46·9	75·0
Commonwealth countries	1963	32·9	18·2	51·1	20·0	46·8	66·8
	1962	38·1	32·4	70·5	23·5	39·5	63·1
	1961	38·4	32·1	70·5	21·9	41·0	62·6
Australia	1963	9·7	4·9	14·6	4·6	25·9	30·6
	1962	11·0	5·8	16·8	6·2	19·5	25·7
	1961	10·6	4·9	15·5	5·0	23·3	28·3
British West Indies and Bermuda	1963	1·6	1·8	3·4	0·9	2·9	3·8
	1962	1·8	8·7	10·4	0·8	2·2	3·0
	1961	1·7	8·6	10·3	0·7	1·3	2·0
Canada	1963	8·4	1·6	10·0	6·6	6·5	13·1
	1962	9·4	2·5	11·9	7·4	4·9	12·2
	1961	10·2	3·7	13·9	6·8	4·8	11·6
East Africa	1963	1·4	1·2	2·6	0·9	0·4	1·3
	1962	1·7	1·7	3·3	1·0	0·4	1·4
	1961	1·7	0·8	2·5	1·3	0·3	1·6
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1963	2·0	0·8	2·8	1·7	0·6	2·3
	1962	2·2	1·0	3·3	1·9	0·8	2·6
	1961	2·3	1·4	3·7	1·7	0·6	2·3
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1963	1·7	2·4	4·1	1·1	1·4	2·6
	1962	2·3	4·3	6·6	1·4	1·5	2·9
	1961	2·4	4·2	6·6	1·4	1·6	3·0
Malaya and Singapore	1963	0·8	1·0	1·8	0·4	0·8	1·2
	1962	0·9	1·8	2·7	0·5	1·3	1·8
	1961	1·0	2·2	3·2	0·6	2·1	2·6
New Zealand	1963	3·6	1·9	5·5	1·5	5·6	7·1
	1962	4·6	1·9	6·5	1·8	6·1	7·9
	1961	4·3	1·8	6·1	1·6	4·5	6·0
West Africa	1963	2·1	1·5	3·5	1·4	1·9	3·3
	1962	2·4	2·2	4·6	1·7	1·8	3·5
	1961	2·5	2·3	4·8	2·1	1·6	3·7
Other Commonwealth countries	1963	1·7	1·1	2·8	0·8	0·7	1·5
	1962	1·9	2·5	4·5	0·9	1·2	2·1
	1961	1·7	2·1	3·9	0·7	1·0	1·7
Foreign Countries	1963	5·1	2·8	7·9	3·6	7·2	10·7
	1962	9·2	4·8	14·0	5·8	5·6	11·4
	1961	11·4	5·9	17·3	5·7 (c)	5·1	10·8
Central and South America	1963	0·8	0·3	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·8
	1962	1·0	0·3	1·3	0·5	0·4	0·9
	1961	1·1	0·4	1·5	0·6	0·4	0·9
South Africa (b)	1963	1·3	0·9	2·3	0·9	2·8	3·7
	1962	4·9	2·5	7·4	2·6	1·6	4·3
	1961	6·8	3·4	10·2	2·7	1·0	3·7
United States	1963	2·5	1·4	3·9	1·9	3·8	5·7
	1962	2·7	1·8	4·5	2·2	3·4	5·5
	1961	2·9	1·8	4·7	2·1	3·5	5·5
Other Foreign Countries	1963	0·5	0·2	0·8	0·2	0·3	0·5
	1962	0·6	0·3	0·9	0·4	0·3	0·7
	1961	0·6	0·4	1·0	0·4	0·3	0·6
Country not stated	1963	0·2	0·1	0·3	—	0·9	1·0
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·6	0·9	1·5

(a) Residence for more than a year is treated as 'Permanent Residence' for the purpose of this classification.
(b) South Africa seceded from the Commonwealth on June 1, 1962. Most South Africans became aliens and are therefore excluded from the table from this date. To simplify presentation, South Africa is shown under Foreign Countries for all three periods covered by the table.
(c) Amended figure.

(Tables continued on next page)

Table 8. Passenger movement by sea between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	January-June	To United Kingdom	From United Kingdom
Total, All countries	1963	120·4	127·0
	1962	141·4	123·2
	1961	140·5	117·8
Commonwealth countries	1963	56·4	74·1
	1962	74·8	69·3
	1961	75·0	70·4
Australia	1963	17·0	32·7
	1962	20·2	27·9
	1961	18·1	30·2
British West Indies and Bermuda	1963	4·5	4·9
	1962	12·5	4·0
	1961	11·5	2·9
Canada	1963	12·9	18·2
	1962	14·3	16·6
	1961	17·6	17·0
East Africa	1963	2·1	1·5
	1962	3·1	1·6
	1961	2·5	2·0
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1963	4·8	3·0
	1962	7·4	3·3
	1961	7·7	3·4
Malaya and Singapore	1963	2·3	1·6
	1962	3·3	2·2
	1961	3·6	3·0
New Zealand	1963	6·6	7·4
	1962	6·5	8·1
	1961	5·9	6·3
West Africa	1963	3·7	3·5
	1962	4·9	3·9
	1961	5·0	4·0
Other Commonwealth countries	1963	2·4	1·3
	1962	2·5	1·7
	1961	3·0	1·6
Foreign countries	1963	64·0	52·9
	1962	66·3	53·9
	1961	65·4	47·4
Central and South America	1963	2·2	2·0
	1962	2·3	2·0
	1961	2·5	1·9
South Africa (a)	1963	15·6	12·2
	1962	16·0	10·7
	1961	17·5	8·9
United States	1963	37·9	31·7
	1962	40·5	35·2
	1961	37·9	30·7
Other Foreign Countries	1963	8·2	7·0
	1962	7·5	5·9
	1961	7·5	5·8
Country Not stated	1963	0·1	—
	1962	0·3	0·1
	1961	—	—

(a) Although South Africa seceded from the Commonwealth only from June 1, 1962, to simplify presentation, it is shown under Foreign Countries for all three periods covered by the table.

Table 9. Passenger movement by air between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

EXCLUDING PASSENGERS CARRIED IN AIRCRAFT CHARTERED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Thousands of passengers

Countries in which passengers landed or embarked	January-June	To United Kingdom	From United Kingdom
Total, All countries	1963	319·9	266·9
	1962	318·4	235·5
	1961	275·7	211·4
Commonwealth countries	1963	133·6	120·6
	1962	149·5	105·2
	1961	130·6	95·4
Australia	1963	3·3	8·2
	1962	3·0	3·8
	1961	2·7	3·2
British West Indies and Bermuda	1963	12·1	7·5
	1962	26·3	7·9
	1961	20·4	5·9
Canada	1963	53·3	53·5
	1962	48·6	46·5
	1961	45·4	41·8
East Africa	1963	13·5	11·4
	1962	15·9	11·2
	1961	14·8	8·7
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1963	7·5	6·1
	1962	7·0	5·7
	1961	7·0	5·1
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1963	19·4	12·2
	1962	24·4	11·2
	1961	17·6	10·0
Malaya and Singapore	1963	3·8	4·4
	1962	3·7	3·4
	1961	3·8	4·1
West Africa	1963	14·4	11·9
	1962	15·8	11·9
	1961	14·5	12·9
Other Commonwealth countries	1963	6·3	5·4
	1962	4·7	3·7
	1961	4·5	3·8
Foreign countries	1963	186·3	146·3
	1962	168·9	130·2
	1961	145·0	115·9
Central and South America	1963	3·3	2·4
	1962	3·3	2·6
	1961	3·7	2·8
South Africa (a)	1963	6·4	7·0
	1962	6·1	5·3
	1961	5·9	4·8
United States	1963	166·8	128·7
	1962	151·6	115·6
	1961	130·4	103·8
Other Foreign countries	1963	9·7	8·2
	1962	7·9	6·7
	1961	5·0	4·5

(a) Although South Africa seceded from the Commonwealth only from June 1, 1962, to simplify presentation it is shown under Foreign countries for all three periods covered by the table.

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INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC—Continued

Table 10. Sea passenger movement by ports

Thousands of passengers

	Total			To United Kingdom			From United Kingdom		
	January-June			January-June			January-June		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Between the United Kingdom and the European Continent:									
All ports	1,959	1,779	1,713	950	872	849	1,009	907	864
Dover	1,102	992	870	524	477	409	578	515	461
Folkestone	330	321	317	170	169	181	160	152	136
Harwich	246	250	271	119	123	135	127	128	136
Hull	10	9	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
London	31	31	32	16	16	18	15	14	15
Newhaven	141	74	110	68	34	54	73	40	56
Southampton	44	41	43	22	20	19	22	22	23
Tyne Ports	48	56	55	23	26	26	25	30	29
Other ports	6	5	5	4	2	2	2	3	3
Between the United Kingdom and Non-European Countries:									
All ports	247	265	258	120	141	140	127	123	118
Bristol	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Glasgow	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	36	36	36	16	17	18	20	18	17
London	51	56	65	25	29	33	26	26	32
Plymouth	2	2	5	1	2	5	—	—	—
Southampton	149	162	143	73	88	79	76	74	64
Other ports	8	7	7	4	4	4	4	3	3
Between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic:									
All ports	392	434	463	200	223	244	192	211	218
Fishguard	68	72	81	33	36	42	34	36	39
Glasgow	12	13	14	6	6	7	6	7	8
Holyhead	222	248	265	114	130	144	107	118	122
Liverpool	88	99	100	45	50	51	44	49	49
Other ports	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	2

Retail stocks in November

THE value of retail stocks at the end of November was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 2 per cent in October and 1 per cent in September. After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks showed a sharp increase.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 3 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	113	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

Table 11. Passenger movement by sea between the United Kingdom and countries outside Europe and the Mediterranean Sea

FLAGS OF CARRYING VESSELS

Thousands of passengers

Nationality of passengers	Jan.-June	FLAG									
		Total	United Kingdom	Rest of Sterling Area	Dutch	French	German	Norwegian	Panamanian	United States	Other foreign
Total, All passengers:											
To United Kingdom	1963	120·4	87·0	0·2	7·5	4·4	2·2	0·5	2·1	5·0	11·6
	1962	141·4	98·4	0·2	8·8	7·0	1·8	0·4	2·8	5·3	16·7
	1961	140·5	100·7	0·2	8·4	3·4	2·2	0·6	3·0	5·8	16·2
From United Kingdom	1963	127·0	91·8	0·1	5·7	3·8	1·2	0·5	3·7	5·0	15·1
	1962	123·2	90·0	0·1	6·1	5·3	0·8	0·4	4·1	7·0	9·3
	1961	117·8	91·6	0·1	6·3	2·0	1·0	0·5	3·7	5·4	7·3
Commonwealth Citizens:											
To United Kingdom	1963	83·8	64·9	0·2	3·5	1·4	0·9	0·3	1·8	1·0	9·8
	1962	106·6	79·0	0·2	5·1	2·2	0·8	0·3	2·5	1·3	15·2
	1961	109·1	82·2	0·2	4·7	1·7	1·1	0·4	2·7	1·9	14·7
From United Kingdom	1963	103·3	78·3	0·1	3·4	1·2	0·7	0·4	3·7	1·3	14·3
	1962	98·8	78·2	0·1	3·9	1·8	0·4	0·2	3·9	1·4	8·9
	1961	96·6	78·8	0·1	3·8	1·0	0·5	0·3	3·6	1·6	6·9
Aliens:											
To United Kingdom	1963	36·6	22·1	—	4·1	3·0	1·3	0·1	0·3	4·0	1·8
	1962	34·8	19·4	—	3·7	4·8	0·9	0·1	0·3	4·1	1·5
	1961	31·4	18·5	—	3·7	1·8	1·2	0·2	0·3	4·3	1·4
From United Kingdom	1963	23·7	13·5	—	2·4	2·6	0·5	0·2	0·1	3·7	0·7
	1962	24·4	11·8	—	2·3	3·5	0·4	0·1	0·1	5·6	0·6
	1961	21·2	12·8	—	2·5	1·0	0·5	0·2	0·1	3·8	0·4

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters many wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Industry's capital expenditure in the third quarter of 1963

REVISED ESTIMATES for the third quarter of 1963 show that the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) was about 1 per cent lower than in the second quarter. Because of the uncertain effects of the cold weather in the early months of 1963 on capital projects and, correspondingly, on the amount of expenditure charged to capital account in the first and second quarters, it is probably more significant to compare expenditure in the third quarter with the average of expenditure in the previous two quarters of 1963. On this basis, industry's total expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter was approximately 1 per cent higher than in the first two quarters of 1963. Expenditure on new building work and on plant and machinery in the third quarter was much the same as it had been, on average, in the first two quarters of 1963, while expenditure on vehicles showed a slight increase.

Within the total for private industry as a whole the two broad sectors of industry had somewhat different experiences. Manufacturing industry's expenditure, which was 6 per cent lower in the first half of 1963 than in the second half of 1962, remained at much the same level in the third quarter as it had been, on average, in the first two quarters of 1963. By contrast the expenditure of the distributive and service industries, which was at much the same level in the first half of 1963 as in the second half of 1962, was

Industry's fixed capital expenditure
at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted

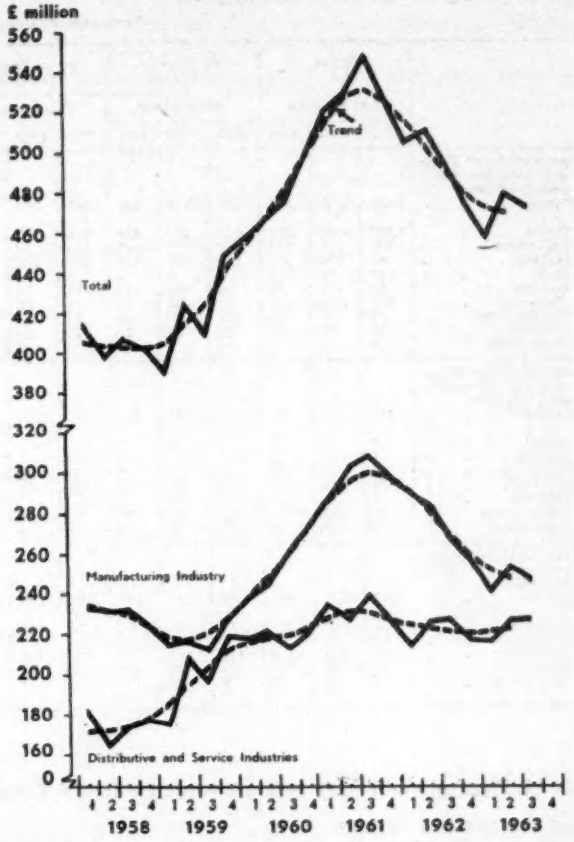

Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS		Total	ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)		New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	922	699	1,621	449	378	794
1959	871	799	1,670	457	422	791
1960	1,016	873	1,889	530	469	890
1961	1,195	927	2,122	634	445	1,043
1962	1,098	884	1,982	629	372	981
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414	112	99	203
2nd quarter	232	166	398	113	90	195
3rd quarter	232	175	407	113	95	199
4th quarter	225	177	402	111	94	197
1959 1st quarter	215	175	390	108	93	189
2nd quarter	216	208	424	112	111	201
3rd quarter	212	197	409	111	101	197
4th quarter	228	219	447	126	117	204
1960 1st quarter	238	218	456	130	115	211
2nd quarter	244	221	465	130	119	216
3rd quarter	261	213	474	133	115	226
4th quarter	273	221	494	137	120	237
1961 1st quarter	286	234	520	147	121	252
2nd quarter	302	227	529	160	107	262
3rd quarter	308	239	547	162	116	269
4th quarter	299	227	526	165	101	260
1962 1st quarter	291	214	505	159	93	253
2nd quarter	284	226	510	161	97	252
3rd quarter	267	227	494	166	89	239
4th quarter	256	217	473	143	93	237
1963 1st quarter	241	216	457	138	98	221
2nd quarter	253	226	479	148	104	227
3rd quarter	246	227	473	143	105	225

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

some 3 per cent higher in the third quarter than it had been, on average, in the first two quarters.

The figures now published include revisions to those appearing previously; these alterations flow from the results of the Census of Production and the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963, pages 1412-1417).

Manufacturing industry

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1963 show that the volume of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) fell by about 3 per cent between the

Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (b) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP									ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders											
	III	IV	V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	New Building Work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	204·8	69·8	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·5	622·1
1959	106·5	169·0	129·7	200·8	69·0	66·5	60·3	69·1	870·9	223·8	57·2	589·9
1960	128·5	149·8	186·1	228·9	78·3	85·2	67·8	91·6	1,016·2	263·5	75·3	677·4
1961	136·9	185·6	242·4	250·5	104·2	101·5	74·4	99·7	1,195·2	318·2	71·9	805·1
1962	134·8	177·9	208·2	220·0	93·8	87·1	74·9	101·3	1,098·0	298·8	61·8	737·4
1958 1st quarter	28·7	50·5	36·1	51·2	16·8	16·5	17·2	16·0	233·0	62·4	13·3	157·3
2nd quarter	28·4	47·9	35·8	54·0	17·5	14·9	17·3	15·8	231·6	65·4	13·0	153·2
3rd quarter	28·6	49·3	36·6	50·7	17·6	17·4	15·3	16·2	231·7	60·9	13·4	157·4
4th quarter	26·9	49·3	35·0	48·9	17·9	14·8	15·4	17·1	225·3	58·3	12·8	154·2
1959 1st quarter	25·2	47·2	30·1	49·3	18·5	13·6	15·3	15·8	215·0	55·4	13·6	145·8
2nd quarter	28·0	43·8	31·3	49·3	16·1	15·2	15·2	16·6	215·5	53·3	14·2	148·0
3rd quarter	27·3	36·8	34·2	49·2	15·1	17·2	14·7	18·0	212·5	53·1	13·7	145·7
4th quarter	26·0	41·2	34·1	53·0	19·3	20·5	15·1	18·7	227·9	62·0	15·5	150·4
1960 1st quarter	30·2	37·6	39·2	55·8	15·5	20·8	17·4	22·3	238·8	63·1	17·2	158·5
2nd quarter	31·5	35·6	42·3	55·9	19·5	21·7	15·4	21·9	243·8	62·4	18·5	162·9
3rd quarter	33·4	37·9	51·3	57·9	21·5	20·1	16·7	22·0	260·8	69·3	18·8	172·7
4th quarter	33·4	38·7	53·3	59·3	21·8	22·6	18·3	25·4	272·8	68·7	20·8	183·3
1961 1st quarter	33·9	43·1	59·4	60·8	24·6	23·8	16·8	23·7	286·1	74·3	19·0	192·8
2nd quarter	34·8	45·9	62·1	64·0	25·7	25·2	17·7	26·8	302·2	80·8	19·0	202·4
3rd quarter	34·0	48·7	61·4	63·3	27·3	27·9	20·6	24·9	308·1	80·4	17·8	209·9
4th quarter	34·2	47·9	59·5	62·4	26·6	24·6	19·3	24·3	298·8	82·7	16·1	200·0
1962 1st quarter	33·7	47·3	56·8	59·3	25·1	25·1	18·9	24·7	290·9	80·8	16·5	193·6
2nd quarter	33·1	46·3	58·2	56·3	22·9	22·2	19·2	25·4	283·6	78·7	14·7	190·2
3rd quarter	33·1	42·3	47·6	54·8	24·6	19·9	18·8	25·9	267·0	74·1	15·2	177·7
4th quarter	34·9	42·0	45·6	49·6	21·2	19·9	18·0	25·3	256·5	65·2	15·4	175·9
1963 1st quarter	31·1	37·2	34·5	55·9	22·1	20·9	17·1	21·7	240·5	63·8	17·1	159·6
2nd quarter	33·9	40·2	32·5	56·9	24·3	20·0	19·5	25·2	252·5	67·5	19·9	165·1
3rd quarter	35·3	39·9	26·5	55·5	22·4	20·7	19·7	26·1	246·1	66·0	20·4	159·7

Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (c) (d)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP					ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	92	163	161	383	799	234	364	201
1960	100	175	158	440	873	266	394	213
1961	105	198	128	496	927	316	373	238
1962	116	219	102	447	884	330	310	244
1959 1st quarter	22	38	36	79	175	53	79	43
2nd quarter	23	40	46	99	208	58	97	53
3rd quarter	23	41	35	98	197	59	87	51
4th quarter	24	44	44	107	219	64	101	54
1960 1st quarter	21	44	39	114	218	67	98	53
2nd quarter	26	44	42	109	221	67	101	53
3rd quarter	26	42	40	105	213	64	96	53
4th quarter	27	45	37	112	221	68	99	54
1961 1st quarter	27	44	39	124	234	73	102	59
2nd quarter	27	48	27	125	227	79	88	60
3rd quarter	26	53	32	128	239	82	98	59
4th quarter	25	53	30	119	227	82	85	60
1962 1st quarter	25	57	26	106	214	78	76	60
2nd quarter	27	55	31	113	226	82	82	62
3rd quarter	33	54	22	118	227	92	74	61
4th quarter	31	53	23	110	217	78	78	61
1963 1st quarter	28	53	22	113	216	74	81	61
2nd quarter	32	49	16	129	226	80	84	62
3rd quarter	33	52	21	121	227	77	85	65

second and third quarters of 1963, after rising by about 5 per cent between the first and second quarters. By comparison with the average of the first two quarters of 1963 there was virtually no change in the third quarter. Expenditure on new building work rose by less than 1 per cent, while that on plant and machinery fell by about 2 per cent, compared with average expenditure in the first two quarters of 1963; expenditure on vehicles rose – but the figures involved were relatively small. The final revised figure of expenditure in the third quarter of 1963 is some £7 million lower than that for the second quarter, after having been some £15 million lower at the provisional stage last month. This change between the provisional and final stages of calculation is due partly to the normal improvement in the basic information between the two calculations and partly to the effect of the revision of the figures for 1962 (flowing from the results of the Census of Production for that year.)

Detailed figures relating to the third quarter expenditure of individual industry groups appear in Table 2; these show that while the expenditure of the metal manufacturing (down 21 per cent) and the vehicles (down 3 per cent) groups of industries fell, by comparison with average expenditure in the first two quarters of 1963, expenditure by the rest of manufacturing industry rose by 4 per cent.

Distributive and service industries

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1963 show that the volume of expenditure (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) of the distributive and service industries rose very little (£1 million) between the second and third quarters of 1963. Comparison of the third quarter with the average of the first two quarters of 1963, however, shows an increase of 3 per cent.

It may be seen from Table 3 that the volume of expenditure, in the third quarter, on vehicles and on plant and machinery showed a rise – whether compared with the second quarter or with average expenditure in the first two quarters of 1963. Expenditure on building work fell in the third quarter, compared with the second quarter of 1963, but was the same as average expenditure in the previous two quarters. Compared with expenditure in the first two quarters of 1963, the volume of expenditure by the 'other industries' group (including banking, insurance, property owning concerns, construction, catering, entertainment and other service industries) showed no change, but the expenditure of the other three industry groups increased.

Revision of previous figures

Following the publication of the results of the Census of Production and the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1962, the figures in this series have been revised. The revision for the year 1962 for manufacturing industry amounts to an increase of £42 million, at current prices; in the case of the distributive and service industries, the revision amounts to an increase of £19 million. The latter revision is confined to wholesalers' capital expenditure, and some further changes may be required when the results for the other sectors of the distributive and service industries become available. There have also been some minor changes in the wholesalers' figures for 1959, 1960 and 1961, but the effects of these changes on the total expenditure of the distributive and service group of industries in those years were extremely small.

The revised series shows a less marked decline in expenditure in 1962 than previously. For industry as a whole the fall in total expenditure (at 1958 prices) is now estimated at just under 7 per cent, between 1961 and 1962, instead of 9 per cent as previously shown. For manufacturing industry the fall in the volume of capital expenditure between 1961 and 1962 (at 1958 prices) is now estimated at some 8 per cent in place of 11 per cent as previously published. The revised figures for the distributive and service industries show a fall of 5 per cent (at 1958 prices) between 1961 and 1962, instead of the 6 per cent previously estimated. The revised quarterly figures for 1963 show some slight changes in the pattern of expenditure in the first three quarters of 1963.

Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)

£ million

Period	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	789	1,656
1960	1,021	862	1,883
1961	1,239	931	2,170
1962	1,168	914	2,082
1958 1st quarter	221	182	403
2nd quarter	227	161	388
3rd quarter	230	165	395
4th quarter	244	191	435
1959 1st quarter	203	175	378
2nd quarter	209	202	411
3rd quarter	212	181	393
4th quarter	243	231	474
1960 1st quarter	221	211	432
2nd quarter	236	212	448
3rd quarter	271	202	473
4th quarter	293	237	530
1961 1st quarter	273	232	505
2nd quarter	304	221	525
3rd quarter	331	230	561
4th quarter	331	248	579
1962 1st quarter	286	215	501
2nd quarter	294	229	523
3rd quarter	290	230	520
4th quarter	298	240	538
1963 1st quarter	241	221	462
2nd quarter	265	229	494
3rd quarter	267	226	493

Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

See page 161 *for Industry's Stocks.*

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Fall in industry's stocks confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES of the change in the volume of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors in the third quarter of 1963 show a fall of £60 million, after allowance is made for seasonal factors. The fall was common to wholesale and retail distributors as well as to manufacturers.

The 1962 and 1963 figures in these series have been revised to take account of the results of the Census of Production and the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1962. As in the last three years the revision to the levels of stocks has been small, particularly in the case of manufacturing industry. These changes are described more fully below.

Manufacturers' stocks

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1963 confirm that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) fell substantially. This fall is now estimated at £33 million (or 0·6 per cent) – a revision of £7 million on the fall of £40 million estimated at the provisional stage last month. This fall reflects lower stocks both of materials and fuel (down £25 million) and of finished goods (down £24 million), only partly offset by a slight increase in work in progress (up £16 million). The reduction in stocks in the second and third quarters of 1963 amounted to £42 million or rather less than the increase of £56 million in the first quarter of the year. Detailed figures for individual sectors of industry appear in Table 2; these show that the decline in the seasonally adjusted volume of stocks and work in progress, experienced in the third quarter, was shared by most sectors of industry.

These final figures confirm that during the third quarter the rise in manufacturers' production was not accompanied by a rise in their stocks. This appears similar to what happened in 1959 when production was recovering and there was a small fall in manufacturers' stocks. It seems unlikely, however, that with production rising strongly, a rise in manufacturers' stocks will be long in emerging. Indeed, the indications are that in October and November some rise was taking place. These indications are based upon returns of stocks which a number of contributing companies make each month to the Board of Trade. As fewer companies find

Continued on page 163.

Table 1. Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)

£ million

Period	(b) Manufacturing	(c) Wholesale Distribution	(d) Retail Distribution	(e) Total
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1958	+ 37	+ 14	+ 16	+ 67
1959	+ 73	+ 15	+ 49	+137
1960	+520	+ 48	+ 37	+605
1961	+230	+ 36	+ 4	+270
1962	+ 33	+ 22	+ 40	+ 95
1958 1st quarter	+ 39	— 5	— 3	+ 31
2nd quarter	+ 7	— 11	— 8	— 12
3rd quarter	+ 10	+ 19	+ 20	+ 49
4th quarter	— 19	+ 11	+ 7	— 1
1959 1st quarter	+ 2	+ 16	— 14	+ 4
2nd quarter	— 10	+ 6	+ 23	+ 19
3rd quarter	+ 23	— 2	+ 17	+ 38
4th quarter	+ 58	— 5	+ 23	+ 76
1960 1st quarter	+ 99	+ 5	+ 18	+122
2nd quarter	+136	+ 12	+ 18	+166
3rd quarter	+148	+ 16	+ 2	+166
4th quarter	+137	+ 15	— 1	+151
1961 1st quarter	+ 79	+ 35	+ 8	+122
2nd quarter	+ 60	+ 19	+ 11	+ 90
3rd quarter	+ 46	— 13	— 8	+ 25
4th quarter	+ 45	— 5	— 7	+ 33
1962 1st quarter	— 5	— 8	+ 13	N/C
2nd quarter	+ 32	— 2	— 8	+ 22
3rd quarter	+ 15	+ 23	+ 10	+ 48
4th quarter	— 9	+ 9	+ 25	+ 25
1963 1st quarter	+ 56	— 16	— 3	+ 37
2nd quarter	— 9	+ 22	— 3	+ 10
3rd quarter	— 33	— 19	— 8	— 60

Changes in industry's stocks
at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted

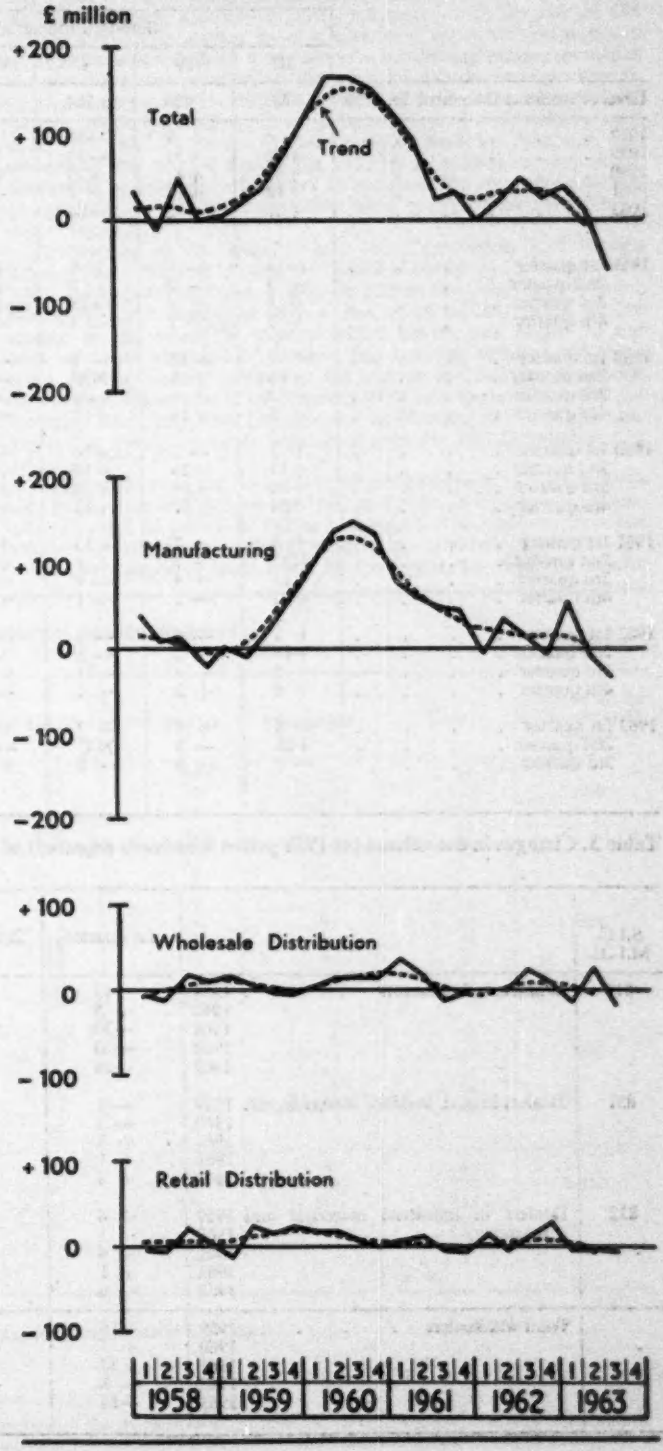

Table 2. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices – seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry (a) (b) (f)

£ million

Period	ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP							ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total All Manufacturing Industries			
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders							Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1958	— 6	+ 9	—10	+ 32	+ 5	+ 7	+ 37	— 91	+ 27	+101
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+18	+15	+ 7	+134	+23	+33	+230	+ 51	+ 84	+ 95
1962	+31	+ 2	—24	+ 29	— 6	+ 1	+ 33	— 50	+ 32	+ 51
1958 1st quarter	—19	— 1	+ 9	+ 33	+10	+ 7	+ 39	— 21	+ 26	+ 34
2nd quarter	+ 3	— 2	+ 2	+ 8	— 7	+ 3	+ 7	— 43	— 5	+ 55
3rd quarter	+ 3	+ 5	—18	+ 24	— 4	N/C	+ 10	— 15	+ 11	+ 14
4th quarter	+ 7	+ 7	— 3	— 33	+ 6	— 3	— 19	— 12	— 5	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+ 9	+12	— 8	— 11	— 3	+ 3	+ 2	— 4	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	+14	+ 5	N/C	— 13	—13	— 3	— 10	+ 12	N/C	— 22
3rd quarter	+ 2	+ 4	— 5	+ 22	— 3	+ 3	+ 23	— 5	+ 19	+ 9
4th quarter	+ 1	+10	+ 3	+ 38	+ 7	— 1	+ 58	+ 13	+ 26	+ 19
1960 1st quarter	+ 3	— 2	+16	+ 56	+16	+10	+ 99	+ 47	+ 24	+ 28
2nd quarter	+15	+16	+14	+ 64	+12	+15	+136	+ 62	+ 37	+ 37
3rd quarter	+10	+16	+28	+ 55	+24	+15	+148	+ 70	+ 23	+ 55
4th quarter	+24	+11	+15	+ 75	—10	+22	+137	+ 46	+ 43	+ 48
1961 1st quarter	+ 4	+ 7	+13	+ 28	+ 8	+19	+ 79	+ 34	+ 40	+ 5
2nd quarter	N/C	+ 7	+ 1	+ 24	+11	+17	+ 60	+ 18	+ 17	+ 25
3rd quarter	+11	+ 4	— 6	+ 33	N/C	+ 4	+ 46	+ 12	+ 15	+ 19
4th quarter	+ 3	— 3	— 1	+ 49	+ 4	— 7	+ 45	— 13	+ 12	+ 46
1962 1st quarter	+ 3	— 5	— 9	+ 11	+ 1	— 6	— 5	— 18	— 2	+ 15
2nd quarter	+16	— 2	— 5	+ 25	N/C	— 2	+ 32	+ 3	+ 21	+ 8
3rd quarter	+ 6	+ 6	—11	+ 17	— 4	+ 1	+ 15	— 21	+ 15	+ 21
4th quarter	+ 6	+ 3	+ 1	— 24	— 3	+ 8	— 9	— 14	— 2	+ 7
1963 1st quarter	— 5	+ 8	+ 7	+ 33	— 7	+20	+ 56	— 14	+ 33	+ 37
2nd quarter	+28	— 3	N/C	— 16	— 7	—11	— 9	— 4	+ 3	— 8
3rd quarter	— 7	— 8	— 8	+ 1	— 5	— 6	— 33	— 25	+ 16	— 24

Table 3. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers (a) (f)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+13	+ 1	—13	+ 9	+10	548
		1960	+ 5	+ 9	+11	+ 1	+26	
		1961	+30	+10	— 7	— 7	+26	
		1962	—10	— 8	+11	+11	+ 4	
		1963	—14	+13	—26			
831	Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc.	1959	— 1	+ 4	+ 6	— 4	+ 5	77
		1960	— 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	
		1961	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	N/C	
		1962	+ 1	N/C	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4	
		1963	+ 4	+ 1	— 3			
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	—10	N/C	185
		1960	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	+12	+18	
		1961	+ 4	+ 8	— 5	+ 3	+10	
		1962	+ 1	+ 6	+11	— 4	+14	
		1963	— 6	+ 8	+10			
	Total wholesalers	1959	+16	+ 6	— 2	— 5	+15	810
		1960	+ 5	+12	+16	+15	+48	
		1961	+35	+19	—13	— 5	+36	
		1962	— 8	— 2	+23	+ 9	+22	
		1963	—16	+22	—19			

it possible to provide monthly figures than quarterly figures, the monthly series is not necessarily a very close guide to the movements in stocks of all manufacturing industry. It has, however, proved reliable enough to give a broad indication of the direction and probable size of the stock movements in advance of the quarterly figures. On this occasion there seems little doubt, despite the margin of uncertainty, that manufacturers' stocks have been rising in the fourth quarter of 1963.

It is to be noted that figures published in this quarterly series are estimates subject to some margin of uncertainty. The close correspondence between the quarterly figures of changes in stocks at book values (Table 4) and the results of the annual censuses of production show that the quarterly estimates of changes at book values are very reliable. To remove the effect of price changes in these book value figures is, however, an exercise of some complexity (it is described in *Economic Trends* of August 1960), whose results are inevitably subject to an unknown margin of uncertainty. Further adjustment is made, to obtain the series in Table 1, to allow for the effect of seasonal factors. Thus the quarterly series in Table 1 is subject to some uncertainties. The irregularities between the series and the underlying trend as seen in the chart, in part owe something to these uncertainties, though they also reflect the erratic behaviour of stock movements. Nevertheless, the quarterly figures do provide a useful and good guide to stock changes and these are clearly shown in the trend.

Wholesalers' stocks

The final estimates of the change in the volume of wholesalers' stocks in the third quarter of 1963 after allowing for seasonal adjustments confirm the fall of £19 million estimated at the provisional stage last month. As may be seen from Table 3, the volume of stocks held by wholesale distributors (Minimum List Heading 810) fell sharply, perhaps reflecting the recent increases in retail sales. The volume of stocks held by dealers in coal, builders merchants, etc. (Minimum List Heading 831) fell slightly while the stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery (Minimum List Heading 832) rose for the second quarter in succession.

Retailers' stocks

The volume of retailers' stocks showed a very slight fall during the third quarter of 1963.

Revision of previous figures

The results of the Census of Production for 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963, page 1412) showed that there was a rise of some £85 million in the stocks (at book values) of manufacturing industry in 1962, compared with the rise of £94 million previously shown by this quarterly series (which is based on returns received from a sample of contributing businesses which accounts for about two-thirds of the stocks of manufacturing industry). As in recent years, this difference between the census and quarterly sample results (£9 million) is an extremely small one, relating as it does to a level of stocks exceeding £6,000 million. Although this revision of the annual figures for 1962 by £9 million is very small, alterations in the figures for work in progress and for some industry groups (notably the 'other manufacturing' group of industries) were more significant.

The results of the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963, page 1416) showed a rise of £32 million (at book values) during the year compared with a rise of £6 million based on the results of the quarterly inquiry which covers just under 50 per cent of total wholesalers' stocks. The revision affected all three types of wholesalers, increasing the change in 1962 for wholesale distributors (Minimum List Heading 810) and dealers in industrial materials and machinery (Minimum List Heading 832) and decreasing it for dealers in coal, builders merchants, etc. (Minimum List Heading 831).

The revisions to the book value figures have been carried through ally to the quarterly figures for 1962 and 1963 at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted, as shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The revisions have not altered significantly the total figures for the quarters of 1963.

No revisions have been made to the figures for retailers' stocks.

Table 4. Changes in value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors (a)

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturing (b)	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 28	+ 21	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+112	+104	+ 47	+ 55	+318	
	1962	+ 9	+ 29	+ 14	+ 33	+ 85	
	1963	+ 67	N/C	+ 10			
Wholesale distribution (c)	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 25	+ 22	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 52	— 22	+ 55	
	1961	+ 44	+ 20	+ 15	— 36	+ 43	
	1962	+ 6	+ 5	+ 40	— 19	+ 32	
	1963	— 8	+ 19	+ 19			
Retail distribution (d)	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87	— 5	— 13	— 1	+ 68	
	1963	+ 74	— 22	— 35			
Total (e)	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 47	+ 48	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 61	+204	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+161	+118	+696	
	1961	+229	+143	+ 33	— 8	+397	
	1962	+102	+ 29	+ 41	+ 13	+185	
	1963	+133	— 3	— 6			

Notes relating to Tables 1-4.

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVi and XX.
(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

Provisional figures of UK trade in December

Recorded values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in December were valued at £363·7 million, imports at £424·1 million, and re-exports at £12·4 million.

United Kingdom exports in 1963 at £4,075 million (f.o.b.) were 7 per cent more than in 1962. Imports at £4,825 million (c.i.f.) were 7 per cent more. Re-exports amounted to £154 million (f.o.b.).

Seasonally adjusted values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in the fourth quarter were 1 per cent more than in the third quarter and 10 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1962.

Imports were 3 per cent more in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter, and 13 per cent more than in the fourth quarter of 1962.

Monthly average re-exports in the fourth quarter amounted to £13 million, the same figure as in the third quarter. The monthly average in the fourth quarter of 1962 was £14 million.

United Kingdom trade

A. Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·8	366·3	13·2
1962	316·0	374·4	13·1
1963*	339·6	402·0	12·8
1962 4th quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter*	357·4	428·6	13·1
1963 July	340·4	430·0	12·5
August	328·6	392·7	11·4
September	305·3	386·8	10·8
October	354·9	443·5	13·4
November	353·8	424·0	13·7
December*	363·7	424·1	12·4

B. Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 4th quarter	317	374	14
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12
2nd quarter	335	395	13
3rd quarter	346	412	13
4th quarter*	348	423	13
1963 July	339	419	14
August	351	398	13
September	348	420	13
October	341	404	12
November	341	423	14
December*	361	443	12

* Provisional.

Note:

Trade Account figures of imports and exports differ from those for visible trade in the balance of payments, where imports are entered f.o.b. and insurance and freight, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in invisible expenditure.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, January 17, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Look at Life Series 20:					
Chairbound	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29139	10	January 16
Glorious Mud	" "	" "	Br/E 29140	9	January 16
Pathe Pic. Series 469/481:					
Pathe Pic. No. 474	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29143	8	January 17
Pathe News 64-5	" "	" "	Br/E 29052	8	January 17
Pathe News 64-6	" "	" "	Br/E 29053	11	January 17
Movietone News 1806	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28988	7	January 17
FOREIGN					
Irma La Douce	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	The Mirisch Company	F 29138	141	January 15
The Cardinal	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Gamme Productions	F 29141	175	January 17
The Pink Panther	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	The Mirisch Company	F 29142	114	January 17

AMENDMENT

The playing time of the film 'The Scarface Mob' (F 24946) registered on January 21, 1960, has been amended to 85 minutes (7,683 ft.).

Cinema admissions and takings in November

DURING November the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6.8 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.13 million.

Index of retail prices for December 1963

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR announced on January 16 that at December 10, 1963, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 104·2, compared with 104·0 at November 12. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for some items of food.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

New Companies registered in December

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during December, 1963 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000		2,291	2,291
£1,000 and under £10,000		1,090	1,090
£10,000 and under £50,000		209	209
£50,000 and under £100,000		27	27
£100,000 and under £1,000,000		23	23
£1,000,000 and above		1	1
Total number		3,641	3,641
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £	'000's £13,466	'000's £13,466

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1962–1963

	1962		1963	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,354	15,038	3,178	8,336
February	2,530	7,667	3,250	6,766
March	3,552	10,032	3,927	10,470
April	2,697	6,924	3,698	8,253
May	3,165	8,572	3,642	8,459
June	2,731	36,710	2,995	7,182
July	2,954	6,989	3,722	9,133
August	2,806	8,625	3,089	8,481
September	2,538	15,806	3,159	7,313
October	2,909	6,409	3,866	10,098
November	3,252	7,092	3,516	7,501
December	2,903	12,846	3,641	13,466
Total	34,391	142,710	41,683	105,458

THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

British store promotions in the United States

THE Board of Trade have been advised that buyers from the following United States stores holding British promotions this year will be visiting Britain in the next two months. Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact the London buying house in each case:

MAISON BLANCHE CO., NEW ORLEANS
'Best of Europe' promotion including displays of British goods, September 20-October 3, 1964.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. H. A. Kenny	Vice-president of the store
Mr. S. B. Milchman	Men's furnishings
Mr. P. Philebar	Toys, luggage
Miss Ronnie Readman	Leather goods, handbags, belts
Mr. G. Joint Mr. E. Rapp	Accessories and intimate apparel
Mr. L. Jacobs	Home furnishings
Mr. C. N. Smith	Men's, women's shoes
Mr. R. Sonfield	Furniture
Mrs. Rosemary Delas	Medium-priced women's sportswear
Mrs. Martha Radelat (arriving May 1964)	Better dresses, better ready-to-wear

London buying house: Metasco Inc., 167 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 3301).

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
'Best of Europe' promotion including displays of British goods, October 11-24, 1964.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Miss Florence Blackiston	Infants' wear, nursery furniture
Mr. B. Cooney	Ladies' ready-to-wear, sportswear and children's wear
Miss Ruby Walker	Ladies' dresses and sportswear

London buying house: Metasco Inc., 167 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 3301).

JORDAN MARSH CO., BOSTON
British Store promotion September 14-26, 1964.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. E. J. Mitton	Son of the chairman of the Board and merchandising manager
Mr. J. Fairclough	Sports clothing
Mr. R. Moberg	Men's furnishings, gifts, brushes, hosiery, sweaters, etc.
Mr. J. McCloskie	Sports goods buyer, ski boots, tennis balls, golf balls, skin diving and fishing equipment
Mr. E. B. Lawrence	Vice-president, advertising and publicity manager
Mr. W. Krysto	Display manager

London buying house: Metasco Inc., 167 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 3301).

KAUFMANN'S PITTSBURGH
British promotion, Autumn 1964.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
J. Moore	Vice-president for sales promotion and publicity
Kenneth Neuhausen	Hosiery, shirts, neckties, sweaters, gifts, pyjamas, rainwear, sports coats, gloves and scarves
James Cromley	Toys
I. Gutman	Small leather goods and gloves
Mildred Kimmelman	Girls' and infants' coats, sweaters, knitted goods
Howard Krell	Gifts
Mary Michaely	Vendome gifts, antiques
Milton Stein	Dress fabrics
N. Aucherlonie	Housewares
Elva Bourdon	Infants' and toddlers' knitted suits, jumpers, coats, prams, shawls
Anne Gottlieb	Stationery
Sally Greenebaum	Vendome dresses and sportswear, couture
Ann E. Marshall	Misses' better sportswear
James Varley	Irish linens, place mats
Idwona Colman	Lingerie
Sidney Cohn	Budget sportswear – cashmere and shetland sweaters, etc.
Madeline Diebold	Town and country sportswear
Jean Lutz	Art needlework
Gerald Macey	Men's ready-to-wear
Mary Jane Marena	Basement accessories and millinery
Maurice Riley	China and glassware
J. Taylor	Toiletries
M. J. Schwartz	Basement accessories
Mrs. M. Cole Kotsko	Handbags
W. Wagner	Biscuits, jams, teas, epicure items and confectionery
Nicholas DeBonis	Shoes, boots, slippers

London buying house: R. H. Macy & Co. Inc., 52 Conduit Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 4583).

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	*Jan. 3*	*April 3*
Europe	*Dec. 13*	*Mar. 6*
United Kingdom	*Nov. 1*	*Feb. 7*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and Outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 3, December 13 and November 1, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE: Addition

TORONTO: CANADIAN CHEMICAL AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION—October 27-30, 1964.
Apply, Mr. J. R. MacDonald, Exhibition Manager, 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario.

EUROPE: Addition

HANOVER: MACHINE TOOLS EXHIBITION – September 20-29, 1964.
Apply, Verein Deutscher Werkzeugmas-Chinenfabriken, Am Hauptbahnof 6, Frankfurt-am-Main.

UNITED KINGDOM: Additions:

HARROGATE: NORTHERN WATCH AND JEWELLERY TRADE FAIR – August 31-September 3, 1964.
At Exhibition Hall. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

MANCHESTER: INTERNATIONAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION – September 28-October 3, 1964.
* At Belle Vue. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 9-11, 1964.
* At Olympia. Apply, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

LONDON: NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CAGE BIRDS – December 10-12, 1964.
* At Olympia. Apply, 'Cage and Aviary Birds', Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR
MILAN 12th-27th April
For Hotel reservations and special inclusive arrangements, contact:
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SPECIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
14 Walbrook, London, E.C.4 Tel: CITy 2070

UTRECHT - NETHERLANDS

INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR + TECHNI-SHOW 1964

9-17 March (closed on Sunday)

PRODUCT GROUPS:

Techni-Show (metal- and woodworking): drilling machines, bending machines, screw cutting machines, lathes, milling machines, measuring tools, cutting tools, stretching tools, welding equipment, foundry machines, presses, polishing machines, planing machines, shears, grinding machines, broaching machines, rolling machines, sawing machines, press brakes, etc. etc.

Hydraulics and Pneumatics: hydraulic and pneumatic control equipment.

Marine Engineering: marine engines and accessories, transmission equipment, gear boxes, reversing gear couplings, bearings, propellers, generating sets, valves, deck auxiliaries, nautical instruments, steering gear, maintenance supplies.

General Engineering Equipment: plant and machinery for various purposes, combustion engines, steam engines, boilers, turbines, coolers, drive units, pumps, compressors, blowers, exhausters, air conditioning plant, measuring and control equipment, rolling mill and foundry products, protective devices, maintenance supplies, etc. etc.

Consumer goods: household articles ● earthenware, glass, china and crystalware ● luxury metal and wooden articles, cutlery, handicraft ● gold- and silverware, jewellery ● clocks ● smokers' requisites ● leather goods ● baby articles ● toys ● sports goods ● perfumery, cosmetics, toilet articles ● souvenirs, carnival goods ● shop fittings, display and advertising material ● photographic, film and optical supplies ● electrical home appliances, lighting goods ● domestic heating and cooking apparatus (gas, coal and oil) ● sanitary fittings ● hand tools and gardening equipment.

Natural Gas: Plant and equipment for natural gas, extraction, distribution and application.

Enquiries: Royal Netherlands Industries Fair ● Utrecht ● Netherlands.

U.K. Agents: Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11, Manchester Square, London W. 1.

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Government Notice No. 25A of 1964 contains the text of a Trade Agreement between the Governments of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia which came into force on January 7, 1964.

The Agreement provides, subject to certain qualifications and exceptions, for the removal of goods between the two countries free of quantitative restriction and of customs duty. (On pages 181-182 of this issue details are given of the goods which *will* attract duty on import into Nyasaland from either Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia.) Provision is also made, but again with certain exceptions, for compensatory fiscal payments equal to 10 per centum of the value of goods exchanged, to be made by each country to the other.

The Parties also agreed, so far as may be necessary to prevent impairment of trade between them, to maintain the customs tariff, including provision for drawbacks, rebates, refunds, remissions and suspensions of duty, and the controls relating to import of goods from and export of goods to countries other than Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia which were in force in their respective countries on December 31, 1963.

The full text of the Agreement is available for inspection at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Inquirers should quote reference CRE 9433G.

Republic of Algeria and USSR

A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT between the Republic of Algeria and the USSR was signed in Algiers on November 4, 1963, being valid for a period of three years from that date. It is renewable for three-yearly periods thereafter.

Amongst exports from the USSR to Algeria are machinery and equipment of many kinds, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fuel and gas oil, petrol, wood, chemical and medical products, soap, woven cotton and synthetics, sugar, tea and vegetable oils.

Exports from Algeria to the USSR will include fruits and fruit juices, wines, corn, cork and cork products, lead, iron and zinc ores, essential oils and chemical products.

No quota values are stated in this agreement.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Poland and Italy

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the Italian press of December 26, 1963, *Informazioni Commercio Estero No.* 51-52 that the validity of the protocol annexed to the trade agreement of February 27, 1963 between Poland and Italy has been extended on a *pro rata* basis for a further temporary period of 3 months to March 31, 1964.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258) quoting reference C.R.E. 1902G.

Republic of Niger and Ghana

BULLETIN No. 174 of the Niger Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry published details of a trade agreement between the Republic of Niger and Ghana. The Agreement, which is valid for one year, renewable annually by mutual agreement, was signed in Niamey on June 13, 1963.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Ghanaian exports to Niger will include various tropical products, tobacco and cigarettes, manganese ore, diamonds, aluminium and alumina, gold, plastics products, aluminium kitchenware, knitted goods, enamelled utensils and matches.

Exports from Niger to Ghana will include groundnuts, groundnut oil, livestock, skins and hides, matting and wicker-work and cotton seed.

No quotas have been stated in this Agreement.

The French text of the Agreement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Yugoslavia and Roumania

ACCORDING TO Yugoslav press reports a Protocol on Trade for 1964 between Yugoslavia and Roumania was signed in Belgrade on December 24, 1963.

The Protocol envisages an increase in the range of trade between the two countries of 25 per cent over 1963. Roumania will deliver to Yugoslavia petroleum products, steel castings (ingoti), chemical and pharmaceutical products, cement, glass, salt, and machines and equipment. The list of Yugoslav exports to Roumania includes petroleum pipes, rolled steel goods, cables, rolled non-ferrous products, chemical products, fireproof products, machines and equipment, and consumer goods.

The text of the Protocol has not been published, consequently no further information about it is available.

Italy and Tunisia

THE protocol signed in Rome on August 1, 1963, between Italy and Tunisia (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 6, 1963, page 524) is being extended to cover 1964. There are no alterations to the list of Italian exports, but Tunisian exports will also include phosphates, iron ore and scrap, non-forrous metal scrap, hides and skins and crude tartar.

The Italian text of the quota lists can be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Room E39 Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to whom inquiries concerning this notice should be made, quoting C.R.E. 7425G.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 2410, *Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Trafalgar* 8855, *Ext.* 2192). *Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

BRITISH TRADE FAIR
BARCELONA 1st-12th April
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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Telephone: CITy 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

ALGERIA

Dam Construction for Service du Genie Rural et de l'Hydraulique Agricole. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 39550/63.*

AUSTRALIA

Electrical Equipment Installation for Cairns Harbour Board. February 5. E.S.B. 1378/64.

Hydraulic Telemetering Indications and Controls for Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. March 25. E.S.B. 676/64.*

Telephone Timing Clocks for Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne. February 25. E.S.B. 1325/64.*

Welding Generator for Rockhampton City Council. February 5. E.S.B. 1320/64.*

BELGIUM

Machine Tool Accessories for Ministere de la Defense Nationale. February 6. E.S.B. 1364/64.*

BURMA

Annealing Furnace Equipment for Industrial Development Corporation. February 4. E.S.B. 1650/64.*

Sewage Pumps; Air-conditioning Units for Ministry of Housing and Public Works. February 18. E.S.B. 1635/64/D.L.F.*

Police Supply Department:

Garage Equipment and Tools. February 4. E.S.B. 1648/64/D.L.F.

Radio Equipment. February 4. E.S.B. 1649/64/D.L.F.

Civil Stores Committee:

Household Goods. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26288/63.

Watches and Clocks. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26285/63.

Miscellaneous Goods. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26287/63.

Musical Instruments. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26286/63.*

Sports Equipment. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26417/63.*

Synthetic Sheeting Materials; Seeds. Closing date extended to February 15. E.S.B. 26416/63.*

CEYLON

Bituminous Spreaders for Ministry of Public Works and Posts. February 12. E.S.B. 1665/64.*

Cables for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. February 18. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40306/63.*

Starch for Eastern Paper Mills Corporation. February 11. E.S.B. 1667/64.*

Dyes and Chemicals for Department of Rural Development and Small Industries. February 18. E.S.B. 1671/64.

Colombo Municipal Council:

Tractor and Angle Dozer. February 12. E.S.B. 1352/64.

Tyres and Tubes. February 12. E.S.B. 1663/64.*

Ministry of Finance:

40011/63.*

Cotton Canvas. (Further Information.) March 10. E.S.B. 40011/63.*

Rain Capes. (Further Information.) Tender documents and sample now available. E.S.B. 40010/63.*

Department of Broadcasting and Information:

Generating Plant. February 10. E.S.B. 784/64.

Tape Recorder and Accessories. February 11. E.S.B. 785/64.

Ministry of Health and Housing:

Pharmaceutical Injections. April 7. E.S.B. 1673/64.*

Surgical Gloves. April 7. E.S.B. 1672/64.*

COSTA RICA

Telephones for Instituto Comarricense de Electricidad. Closing date postponed to February 17. E.S.B. 33781/63.*

Departmento de Licitaciones Publicas Ministerio de Economia y Hacienda:

Highway Construction Work. February 21. E.S.B. 1613/64.*

Highway Construction Work. February 21. E.S.B. 1614/64.*

EGYPT

Steel Tools for Egyptian Railways. February 29. E.S.B. 1328/64.

Radio Communications Administration of U.A.R.:

Radio Communication Equipment. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 1366/64.

Microwave Network. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 1369/64.

Radio Communication Network. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 1370/64.

Radio Communication Equipment. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 1367/64.

Radio Communication Equipment. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 1368/64.

FORMOSA

Power Shovel for Asia Cement Corporation. February 13. E.S.B. 1608/64.*

Central Trust of China:

Flow Metering Devices. February 24. E.S.B. 1330/64.

Tobacco Threshing Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 1638/64.*

Pipes; Fittings and Valves. February 21. E.S.B. 1636/64.*

Resin. (Further Information.) Closing date now February 5. E.S.B. 22748/63.*

FRANCE

Building Extension Project for Secretariat General de L'O.C.D.E. March 1. E.S.B. 1652/64.*

GREECE

NATO Infrastructure Contract:

V.H.F./F.M. Radio Telephone for Greek Authorities. February 28. G.D. 95/62(62.)

ICELAND

Pipes for Reykjavik Purchasing Centre. February 8. E.S.B. 1371/64.*

INDIA

Brick-making Plants for Development Commission, Government of West Bengal. Closing date postponed to February 6. E.S.B. 27806/63.

Cranes; Construction Machinery for Tuticorin Harbour Project. February 15. E.S.B. 798/64.*

Electrical Sub-station Equipment for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to February 17. E.S.B. 36435/63.*

Chinese wiremen working on a section of the switching racks in the Hong Kong Telephone Company's new Central Telephone Exchange due to come into service in August 1964. The exchange—part of a major expansion programme to meet the current and future needs of the Crown Colony—will have an initial capacity of 24,000 lines with an eventual maximum capacity of 40,000 lines. The exchange equipment, engineered and manufactured by Automatic Telephone & Electrical Co. Ltd., a member of the Plessey Group, at its Liverpool factory, is being installed in the ultra-modern exchange building which perches on top of a seven-storey city car park. Total value of orders received to date on this contract is over £1¼ million. This is the third major contract for telephone exchange equipment for the Hong Kong area placed with A. T. & E.

Electronic Work Benches for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. (Further Information.) Tender documents and drawings now available. E.S.B. 40895/63.*

Railway Wheels, Tyres and Axles for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1338/64.*

Railway Equipment for Eastern Railway. May 15. E.S.B. 1653/64.

Rear Dumpers for J. and K. Flood-Control Department, Srinagar. February 15. E.S.B. 40073/63.

Switchgear for Bombay Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40359/63.*

Transmission Lines Towers for Rana Pratap, Sagar and Kota Dams. April 2. E.S.B. 1651/64.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission:

Water Purification Plant. February 24. E.S.B. 1336/64.

Water Pumping Plant. February 26. E.S.B. 1337/64.

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.:

Railway Wheel Sets. February 19. E.S.B. 2175/64.*

Swivelling Table. February 7. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 1397/64.*

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.:

Transformer Rectifier Units. February 6. E.S.B. 1399/64.*

Ventilation Fans. February 6. E.S.B. 1400/64.*

Indian Rare Earths Ltd.:

Agitators. February 21. E.S.B. 1631/64.

Hydrocyclones and Accessories. February 19. E.S.B. 1632/64.

Centrifugal Solution Pumps and Accessories. February 18. E.S.B. 1633/64.

Slurry Pumps and Equipment. February 18. E.S.B. 1630/64.

U.P. State Electricity Board:

Fuse Sets. February 20. E.S.B. 1317/64.

Transformer. February 4. E.S.B. 1316/64.

Switchgear. February 6. E.S.B. 1318/64.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:

Belt Conveyors. February 3. E.S.B. 1554/64.

Drilling Machines. February 10. E.S.B. 1342/64.*

Lathe. February 10. E.S.B. 1341/64.*

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW

GENEVA 12th-22nd March

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Lifting Equipment. February 10. E.S.B. 1344/64.*
Milling Machine. February 10. E.S.B. 1340/64.*
Shaping Machines. February 10. E.S.B. 1343/64.*
Punjab State Electricity Board:
Isolators. February 29. E.S.B. 1313/64.
Oil Circuit Breaker Panels. March 16. E.S.B. 1314/64.
Oil Circuit Breaker Panels. April 20. E.S.B. 1315/64.
Transformers. February 6. E.S.B. 1312/64.
Switchgear. February 15. E.S.B. 1310/64.
India Store Department:
Annealing Furnace. February 27. E.S.B. 1351/64.
Tools. February 27. E.S.B. 1634/64.
Directorate of Supplies and Disposals:
Cable. February 25. E.S.B. 1381/64.*
Lead. February 11. E.S.B. 1305/64.*
Concrete Vibrators. February 7. E.S.B. 1332/64.*
Pumps. February 5. E.S.B. 1656/64.*
Track Inspection Trolley. February 17. E.S.B. 1658/64.*

IRAN

Construction of a Sugar-Beet Factory for Plan Organization. February 15. E.S.B. 1357/64.*
Long Hole Borer for Imperial Iranian Army. March 11. E.S.B. 1643/64.*
The Ministry of Agriculture:
Chemicals. February 15. E.S.B. 1698/64.
Chemicals. February 15. E.S.B. 1697/64.

IRAQ

Ministry of Finance:
Chemical Foam. February 16. E.S.B. 1617/64.
Electrical Lamps; Fluorescent Tubes. February 16. E.S.B. 1627/64.
Ministry of Defence:
Gloves; Boots and Rubber Aprons. February 19. E.S.B. 1620/64.
Field Bandage. February 23. E.S.B. 1628/64.
Vehicles. February 29. E.S.B. 1622/64.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Copper Wires. February 25. E.S.B. 1623/64.
Steel Poles. February 18. E.S.B. 1618/64.
Transformers. February 11. E.S.B. 1624/64.
Water Supply Constructional Scheme. March 10. E.S.B. 1625/64.
Electric Lattice Poles. February 11. E.S.B. 1647/64.

KUWAIT

Constructional Project for Kuwait Airways Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date now February 18. E.S.B. 38689/63.
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Refrigeration Plant. March 4. E.S.B. 775/64.*
Street Lighting Equipment. February 12. E.S.B. 1348/64.*

LEBANON

Carrier Current Equipment for Overhead Telephone Lines for Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. February 28. E.S.B. 1350/64.*

MALAYSIA

Glass Syringes for Ministry of Health, Singapore. February 8. E.S.B. 1616/64.*

NEW ZEALAND

Switchgear for Waitemata Electric Power Board. March 27. E.S.B. 1382/64.*

NIGER REPUBLIC

Well Boring Project for Directeur des Travaux Publics du Niger, Niamey. March 3. Tender documents (in French) now available. E.S.B. 1651/64.*

NYASALAND

Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission:
Tunnelling for Hydro-Electric Scheme. (Further Information.) February 18. E.S.B. 78/64.
Hydro-Electric Scheme. (Further Information.) February 18. E.S.B. 40908/63.

PAKISTAN

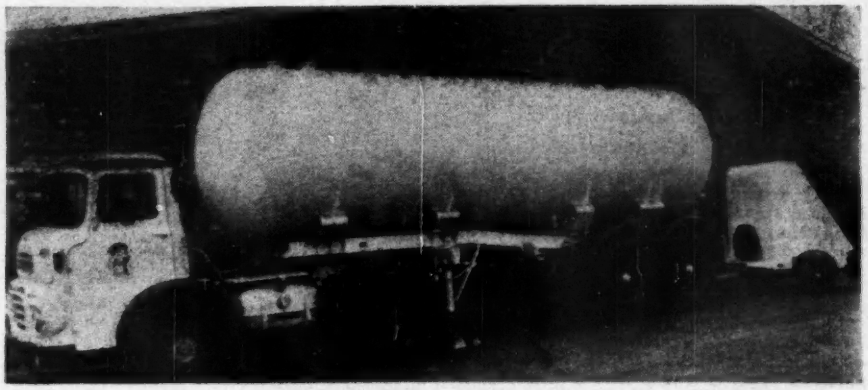
Radio Equipment for Telegraph and Telephone Directorate. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 745/64.*
Directorate of Supply:
Miscellaneous Tools and Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 1374/64.*
Scientific and Laboratory Equipment. February 8. E.S.B. 1373/64.*
Belting for Pakistan Western Railway. February 4. E.S.B. 792/64.*
Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Generating Sets. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 556/64.*
Batteries. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 558/64.*
Railway Switch Stands. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 1394/64.
H.T. Link Pillar Boxes. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 555/64.*
Generating Sets. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 557/64.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Vehicles for Refuse Collection for Municipality of Luanda. February 10. E.S.B. 1641/64.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tender Board, Cape Provincial Administration:
Laboratory Equipment. February 7. E.S.B. 1384/64.*
Cane and Raffia. February 7. E.S.B. 1383/64.*
State Tender Board:
Linen Tape. February 14. E.S.B. 1644/64.*
Pumping Sets. Closing date postponed to February 27. E.S.B. 40749/63.*
Oscilloscopes. February 11. E.S.B. 1609/64.*
Respirators (Gas Masks). February 12. E.S.B. 1611/64.*



One of the five road tanker pressure vessels completed by Whessoe Ltd., Darlington, as part of an order placed with Calor Gas Ltd., by V. O. Mashinoimport, a Soviet Foreign Trade Corporation, for five complete liquefied petroleum gas filling stations and five ten-ton road tankers for transporting the gasses. The vessels were designed by Whessoe Ltd., and mounted on trailers supplied by Hands of Letchworth.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Hydrographic Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 1700/64.*
Tyres and Tubes. February 6. E.S.B. 1901/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Medicinal Preparations for Southern Rhodesian Government Tender Board. February 7. E.S.B. 1661/64.*
Radio Telemetering Equipment for City Engineers Department, Salisbury. February 25. E.S.B. 1660/64.*

SPAIN

Ministerio de Obras Publicas:
Construction Work. February 4. E.S.B. 1354/64.
Harbour Work. February 10. E.S.B. 1355/64.

SUDAN

Canvas Cloth for Department of Stores and Equipment. February 5. E.S.B. 1395/64.
Coil Springs for Sudan Railways. February 11. E.S.B. 1398/64.*
Constructional Project for Khartoum Municipal Council. February 22. E.S.B. 1642/64.
Lathe for Department of Land Use and Rural Water Development. February 22. E.S.B. 1393/64.*

THAILAND

Blanket, for Quartermaster General's Department (Ministry of Defence). February 7. E.S.B. 1606/64.
Brake Horsepower Tester for the Department of Transport. March 4. E.S.B. 1646/64.
Fertilizers for Rubber Plantation Organization. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 1607/64.
Insulators for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. February 4. E.S.B. 1645/64/D.L.F.
Pulley Dynamos for State Railway. February 18. E.S.B. 1605/64.

TURKEY

Extension to Cement Works for Turkiye Cimento Sanayi T.A.S. February 10. Tender documents (in German and Turkish) now available. E.S.B. 1391/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Algeria/Cuba
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9028/G.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for fans; files. (E.S.B. 1854/64.)
Agency inquiry for architects' and civil engineers' requisites. (E.S.B. 1135/64.)
Agency inquiry for building materials and requisites. (E.S.B. 1105/64.)
Agency inquiry for marine bilge pumps. (E.S.B. 1816/64.)
Agency inquiry for crash helmets; motor cycle safety equipment. (E.S.B. 1850/64.)
Inquiry for engine for hovercraft. (E.S.B. 1724/64.)

Bahrain
Agency inquiry for furniture; G.I. doors and windows; sanitary ware. (E.S.B. 39465/63.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for abrasive cloth and paper; power tools; stapling machines and staples; wood-working machines. (E.S.B. 1210/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for felt; football bladders; sporting trophies (E.S.B. 40929/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 1753/64.)
Agency inquiry for cake tins. (E.S.B. 1516/64.)
Agency inquiry for girls' knitwear. (E.S.B. 2035/64.)
Agency inquiry for air-conditioners; electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 1728/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 39469/63.)
Inquiry for electric light fittings. (E.S.B. 34661/63.)
Manufacture under licence – steel fabrication. (E.S.B. 1116/64.)
Market report on ladies' ready-to-wear fashions. (E.S.B. 1218/64.)

Ceylon
Collaboration – drug manufacturing plant. (E.S.B. 853/64.)

Colombia
Inquiry for buses; construction equipment; machinery and plant; tools; testing equipment; vehicles and servicing equipment. (E.S.B. 12330/63.)

Denmark/East Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7239/54.)

Ecuador
Inquiry for kiln. (E.S.B. 1178/64.)

Egypt
Inquiry for universal measuring stand. (E.S.B. 1096/64.)

Ethiopia
Inquiry in respect of railway stores. (E.S.B. 649/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for aluminium sheeting. (E.S.B. 1808/64.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear; rainwear. (E.S.B. 1092/64.)
Agency inquiry for textile raw materials; textile waste. (E.S.B. 1138/64.)
Agency inquiry for plastics materials; rubber-coated fabrics. (E.S.B. 1430/64.)
Agency inquiry for chemicals; mineral oil. (E.S.B. 1472/64.)
Inquiry for cleaning and polishing goods. (E.S.B. 2040/64).
Inquiry for shoes. (E.S.B. 1186/64.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for woollen piece-goods. (E.S.B. 2145/64.)
Agency inquiry for tailware. (E.S.B. 2059/64.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 1110/64.)
Agency inquiry for telephone answering devices. (E.S.B. 1413/64.)
Import of dessert apples and pears. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Greece
Agency inquiry for automotive spares and accessories; electrical equipment; textiles. (E.S.B. 37501/63.)

Haiti
Market report on footwear. (E.S.B. 40463/63.)

Iraq
Inquiry for cellulose lacquer; nylon filament. (E.S.B. 40507/63.)
Inquiry for paint-making equipment. (E.S.B. 1014/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for bottling machines; ice-cream making machines. (E.S.B. 1139/64.)
Agency inquiry for asbestos. (E.S.B. 1283/64.)
Agency inquiry for military vehicle; spares; minerals; metals. (E.S.B. 1168/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 1203/64.)

Italy/Bulgaria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 646/G.)

Italy/Hungary
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7200/G.)

Italy/Tunisia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7425/G.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for automobile gaskets. (E.S.B. 1478/64.)

Kuwait
Agency Law. (E.S.B. 863/G.)

Luxembourg
Agency inquiry for dental products; industrial products; pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 1123/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for children's shoes; electrical accessories; jewellery cases; toiletries; toys. (E.S.B. 1846/64.)
Inquiry for chemical engineering equipment. (E.S.B. 967/64.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for indies. (E.S.B. 1549/64.)

Mr. A. L. Cramb (left) sales director, Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps Ltd., explains a point to members of a trade delegation from the People's Republic of China when they visited the firm's works at Reading recently.

Norway
Inquiry for sporting and camping equipment; cutlery. (E.S.B. 1071/64.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for diesel engines; gas cookers. (E.S.B. 946/64.)
Inquiry for greenhouse. (E.S.B. 1600/64.)
Inquiry for narrow fabric loom. (E.S.B. 879/64.)

Philippines
Inquiry for paper; printing and binding machines. (E.S.B. 940/64.)

Poland/Italy
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1908/G.)

South Africa
Inquiry for plastics leather cloth; textiles; haberdashery; hair sundries. (E.S.B. 34697/63.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for soft furnishings. (E.S.B. 1498/64.)
Agency inquiry for household textiles; handbags; jewellery. (E.S.B. 1411/64.)
Inquiry for canned fish; confectionery. (E.S.B. 1006/64.)

Spain
Inquiry for die-cast pressure machine. (E.S.B. 1423/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for women's clothing. (E.S.B. 2012/64.)
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 1452/64.)

Switzerland
Inquiry for earthmoving equipment; road-building machinery. (E.S.B. 1771/64.)

Togo
Inquiry for cold-storage compressor unit; cold-storage lorry. (E.S.B. 1126/64.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for plastics surgical tubing. (E.S.B. 1268/64.)

Trinidad and The Eastern Caribbean
Market report on toys. (E.S.B. 35760/63.)

Turkey
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 1487/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 1427/64.)

Uganda
Inquiry for essence flavours. (E.S.B. 1227/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for children's books. (E.S.B. 1708/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical supplies; hardware; plumbing supplies; refrigeration equipment. (E.S.B. 1741/64.)
Agency inquiry for office machinery and supplies; copying equipment; printing equipment. (E.S.B. 31995/63.)
Inquiry for buttons. (E.S.B. 1225/64.)
Inquiry for men's suitings. (E.S.B. 1209/64.)
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 995/64.)

Yugoslavia/Poland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4854/G.)

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Export tours of U.K. businessmen

The United Kingdom businessmen listed below are among those who will be calling, or who have recently called, at H.M. Government's overseas posts during their current visits to export markets. Overseas Officers are able to give varied assistance to United Kingdom businessmen going abroad by providing itineraries, introductions to overseas buyers, suitable agents and so on. Firms who wish to use these official services should make contact in advance with the regional offices of the Board of Trade or with Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. At the same time they are invited to send advanced details of their overseas tours to the Editor for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Battery manufacturer's business trip

Mr. D. N. E. Mundy, export manager of Vidor Ltd., Erith, Kent, left the United Kingdom for Tunis on January 13 on the start of a business trip to the Middle East and North Africa. His object will be to visit his company's agents and to appraise the present market position in these areas for the company's range of batteries.

Pharmaceuticals for West Africa

Mr. J. A. Slane of Armour Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Eastbourne, Sussex, will be visiting Nigeria and Ghana during February and March. His object will be to confirm agency arrangements and also to investigate market prospects for pharmaceuticals, biochemicals, ligatures and suture materials.

Director's visit to the Middle East

Mr. M. T. King, a director of Catesbys Contracts and Exports Ltd., left the United Kingdom on January 14 for a three-week tour of Jordan and the Lebanon. After travelling direct to Amman, he will go on to Beirut on January 29 and expects to return to London on February 2. His visit is to make arrangements for a permanent design office in Amman for Catesbys and to conclude the arrangements following on the signing of the agreement between Catesbys and Philadelphia Hotels and Co. Ltd., of Amman for a design consultancy. The new office in Amman has been dictated by the increasing volume of contract work undertaken by Catesbys in the Middle East and will supplement the work of their existing agency in Beirut.

Catesbys hold the design consultancy to the Jordanian Ministry of Works as well as the new arrangement with Philadelphia Hotels and have a large number of private and commercial contracts in the Middle East to their credit.

Five-month sales tour

Mr. A. E. Fuller, chairman and managing director of Gandy Ltd., Wallasey, Cheshire, is at present on a five-month tour covering parts of Europe, the whole of Africa, most of the Middle East and Pakistan. The object of this trip is to promote the overseas sales of the company's range of brake and clutch linings for automotive and industrial use and conveyor and transmission belting. The sales policy of this company, which exports a high proportion of its total output, is very strongly in favour of personal visits to clients and Mr. Fuller's tour is one of several recently undertaken by members of the firm. Mr. Fuller expects to return to the United Kingdom in May.

Selling Scottish goods to Denmark

Mr. Gordon D. Mackay, managing director of Mackays (Ties) Ltd., Glasgow, will visit Denmark in February in order to attend the British Samples Fair at Copenhagen where his company is sharing a stand with other British manufacturers. Mr. Mackay hopes to promote the sale in Denmark of Scottish ties, head squares, scarves, etc., and also to popularize 'club' and company ties. While he is in Denmark he will make several other business trips.

Food machinery manufacturer's world tour

Mr. Raymond Hart, export director of W. J. Hart and Sons (London) Ltd., is leaving the United Kingdom shortly on a sales trip taking in Los Angeles, Fiji, Melbourne, Sydney, Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore and Ceylon. Mr. Hart's company are manufacturers of all plant for the food industry with regard to preparing machines for fruit, vegetables, fish and meat for the canning and freezing industries as well as packaging machinery for the confectionery industry. Mr. Hart expects to return on February 29.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses was given on pages i-vi *of the* Board of Trade Journal *of October 11.*

EXPORT DRIVE

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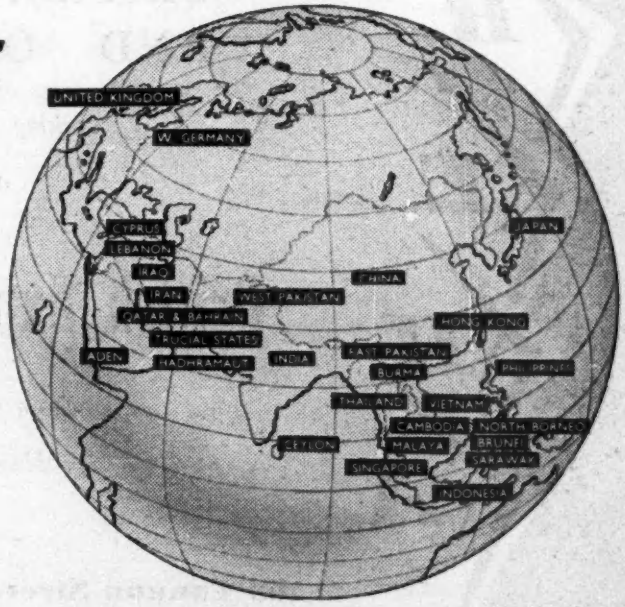

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that is the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (1)

THE TURKISH authorities have issued the twelfth global quotas list and the liberalization list covering the first half of 1964. Full details of the quota list are given below, and exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before **February 4, 1964.** Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization list will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Twelfth Quota List (EMA and Free Currency Zone).

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.10	Ivory	5	—	
	14.04	Only corozo nuts			
2	05.15.20	Only seeds of polyhybrid silk cocoons. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	40	
3	08.01.20	Only coconuts	5	—	
	12.07.90	Only vermouth plant			
	13.03.40	Only pectin			
4	09.01.11	Raw coffee. (At the order of Customs and Monopolies)	—	240	
5	09.04.10	Black pepper (unground)	—	25	
6	09.04.90	Only capsicum	10	10	
	09.05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon flowers			
	07	Cloves (not ground)			
	08	Nutmegs			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices			
7	12.01.20	Copra	40	—	
8	13.01.10	Only henna	—	2	
9	15.03.10,20	Oleostearin	100	10	
	15.05.10	Only pure lanoline			
	06	Other oils of animal origin			
	07.11	Castor oil			
	25	Palm oil			
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palm kernel oil			
	38	Other inedible fixed vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Acid-oils for industry	20	—	
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
	15.04.90	Only whale oil			
10	15.11.10	Glycerine (only for making medicines)	10	5	
	17.02.29	Special sugars for medicine			
11	18.01	Cocoa beans	150	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter			
12	15.03.10,20	Oleo oil and other for making baby	20	—	AID
	15.07.26	Cocoa oil food			
13	13.03.40	Other, among vegetable juices and extracts	20	—	
	21.07.90	Only concentrated beverages not containing alcohol (At the order of the Union of Chambers.)			
14	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, mineral substances, sickness preventives for animals and other additives. (At the order of Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	AID
15	25.23.21	Common artificial Portland cement. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
16	25.17	Only flint (for ceramic factories)	15	—	
17	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	90	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	28.30.31	Sal ammoniac in powder (only for dry batteries)			
	28.42.42	Only pure chalk (for the pharmaceutical industry)			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
	25.19	Natural magnesium carbonate (except those containing more than 2·5%)			
18	25.24	Asbestos	80	—	
19	27.04	High grade coke for the carbide and ferro-chrome industries	125	—	
20	27.10.20	Petroleum oils and the like (except standard solvent). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	500	
21	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	10	5	
	28.02.10	Sulphur (refined)			
	20	Sulphur (precipitated)			
	30	Sulphur (colloidal)			
	40	Other			
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride (only those of codex specification or purer)			
22	26.01.76	Only rutile extracted from titanium	50	—	
	44.12	Only wood meal			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
23	27.06	Only creosote oil	50	—	
24	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid Only those having	10	5	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid analysis speci-			
	28.35	Sulphides fications.			
	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid			
	28.16.30	Ammonium solution of codex specification or purer			
25	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	500	50	AID
	20	Potassium hydroxide			
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
26	28.21	Chrome oxides and hydroxides (except chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	80	10	
	28.46.10	Borax			
	28.47.50	Chromates			
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Other			
27	28.23.10	Iron oxides (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)	10	5	
	28.23.29	Iron hydroxide (except yellow and red synthetic iron oxides and natural iron oxides)			
28	28.31.10	Only chloride of lime	40	5	
29	28.37	Sulphites and thiosulphates (except sodium sulphite and thiosulphate)	5	5	
30	28.38.11	Copper, sulphate, impure	—	50	
	19	Only copper sulphate, pure (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.)			
31	28.39.21 31.02.20	Ammonium nitrate (for the manufacture of natrium protoxide)	10	—	
32	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	80	10	
	16	Potassium carbonate			
	17	Lead carbonate			
	42	Calcium carbonate precipitated			
33	28.25	Titanium oxides	225	25	
	32.07.40	Other colouring substances (except pigments obtained by treating colouring earths of Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide or by polishing same with synthetic organic colouring substances, pigments containing zinc sulphide, oxides and hydroxides containing an addition of organic colouring substances, lead oxides and iron oxides)			
34	35.05.20	Only soluble starch	60	40	
	13.03.40	Other			
	27.10.20	White spirit			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate			
	59	Nickel sulphate			
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals, and other			
	38.12.10	Preparations used as mordant in the textile industry			
	38.12.20	Other (excluding those containing starch and dextrin)			

(Continued on next page)

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CARDIFF:
St. David's House,
10 Wood Street

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94 Portland Street

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15 Victoria Street

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Grosvenor House,
18/20 Cumberland Place

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For Exports, see

BARCLAYS BANK

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TURKEY continued

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
35	29.15.90	Other (except phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	5	—	
36	30.03.11	Only penicillin procaine containing aluminium monostearate			
	13	Chloromycetin and its derivatives			
	14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts			
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydraxid and their derivatives	—	900	
	17	Thiosemicarbazid and its derivatives			
	29	Other			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations (At the order of the Ministry of Health.)			
37	30.03.14	Aureomycin and terramycin and their derivatives			
	40	Second class preparations	—	50	
	50	Third class preparations (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.)			
38	30.04.11	Medicated gauze			
	12	Oil cloth, sticking plaster			
	13	Medicated cotton			
	19	Other			
	30.05.10	Sterilized catguts	—	25	
	39.07.90	Only medicated plastic strips			
	50.08	Only catgut of silk yarn (With the permission of the Ministry of Health.)			
39	34.07.10	Dental wax	—	5	
40	32.01.20	Mimosa extract			
	30	Only quebracho extract			
	32.02	Tannins, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	25	5	
	32.03	Synthetic tannin substances			
41	32.05 06 07	Dyes for dyeing the mass of rubber and plastic, used only in the plastic and rubber industries	25	—	
42	32.06	Colouring lakes	25	10	
	32.07.10	Lapis lazuli			
43	32.09.11	Only cellulosic varnishes			
	12	Chloro-rubber varnishes	25	10	
	21	Only cellulosic colours and cellulosic paste			
44	32.09.21 29	Only toxic paints, toxic paint pastes, and anti-corrosive submarine paint	40	10	
45	32.09.39	Only dyes for finishing leather and textiles, aluminium paste, bronze paste	90	—	AID
46	32.09.19	Varnish for the rubber industry	10	—	
47	32.09.19	Only special varnish for enamel (for the cable industry and metal printing)	25	—	
48	32.09.11	Synthetic varnishes } For artificial			
	32.09.21	Synthetic colours } wood and			
	39.01	Polyester lake } laking plants	80	—	
49	32.10	Colours	—	5	
50	32.13.21	Duplicating ink, China ink, copying ink and similar inks (except stamping ink and black duplicating ink)	—	5	
51	32.13.29	Only concentrated ink	40	—	
52	33.01.22	Mint	5	5	
53	33.01.23	Citronella			
	24	Melissa			
	25	Ylang-ylang			
	29	Other	40	10	
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils			
54	33.04	Essential oils			
	33.05.20	Other	75	20	
55	34.02	Organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate "alkilaryl sulphonate") and binders	80	5	AID
56	35.01.10	Lactic casein (for the manufacture of pest control products). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	10	—	
57	35.03.11	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives	5	5	
	19	Other			
58	35.06.90	Other adhesive preparations (excepting casein paste, skin and bone glue, fish glue, starch and dextrine paste, rubber solution and adhesives of a polyvinyl acetate basis, synthetic rubber solutions neoprene basis and all sorts of glues in containers of 250 gr. or less)	25	10	
59	36.01	Gunpowder			
	36.03	Mining and blasting fuses			
	36.04	Percussion and detonation caps			
	36.05	Pyrotechnic products (excluding fireworks) (At the order of the Ministry of Industry.)	100	—	
60	37.01.20	Only photographic plates and flat films sensitized and not exposed	—	15	
61	37.02.21	Cinema films (unexposed) (only fireproof)	50	5	
62	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)	—	50	AID
	29	Other			
63	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth (except oxalid and similar papers unexposed or exposed and undeveloped)	—	25	
64	37.05	Plates and films	—	5	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
65	38.03.10	Activated carbon	25	5	
	20	Infusorial earth			
	90	Other			
66	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes and binders)	500	25	AID
67	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for impregnating wood	5	—	
68	34.02	Only auxiliary substances for the textile industry (except those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate and binders)	75	—	
	38.12				
	38.19.20				
	39.02				
69	34.02	Only auxiliary substances for leather and binders used in the leather industry (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate')	65	—	
	38.12				
	38.19.20				
	39.02				
70	34.02	Only binder used in the textile industry (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate')	40	—	
	38.12				
	38.19.20				
	39.02				
71	29.15.90	Only plastifiers	(Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins, plastic material laminated and all kinds of spongy plastics)		
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excepting polyester boards and alkyd resins, whether or not modified)			
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (excepting polyester boards)			
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)	1500	40	AID
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony)			
72	38.19.20	Products obtained by polymerisation and copolymerisation and products of the chemical industry (for the needs of the chemical and plastic industries)	50	—	
	39.01.10				
	39.02.10				
73	39.01.10	Only synthetic resin (except alkyd resins, whether or not modified) only chemical derivatives of natural rubber. (For artificial wood paint and balata factories)	250	—	
	02.10				
	03.40				
	39.05				
74	39.01.90	Only boards formed by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material)	—	5	
75	39.01.90	Only bakelized paperboard (except those for decorative purposes)	10	5	
	39.03.50	Vulcanized fibre			
76	39.02.10	Only plastics of an acrylic basis (except all kinds of spongy plastics)	—	5	
	39.02.90				
77	39.03.12	rtm Cellophane (Cellulose wrapping) (only hot adhesives)	60	—	
78	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	80	20	AID
79	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	25	5	AID
80	39.07.90	Only pipe fittings of plastic material	10	5	
81	40.01.20	Only india-rubber	10	—	
	13.02.21	Gum mastic			
82	40.06.29	Other (except solutions of natural rubber)	10	5	
	35.06.90	Only rubber solution of a neoprene basis			
83	40.06	Only rubber cushions for magnetic or non magnetic refrigerator doors	—	5	
	40.08				
84	40.07.10	Bare rubber thread, round (except square and round thread No. 60 or thicker)	10	5	
85	40.09.10	Only special tubing for power hammers of a service pressure exceeding 40 atm. for 2 hours without interruption of an inner diameter of 1 inch and over	—	5	
86	40.10	Only V belting	—	75	
87	40.10	Only conveyor belts of vulcanized rubber (wider than 90 cm.)	—	10	
88	40.11.11	Only tyre and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1500	AID
	12				
	21				
	22				
89	40.12	Medical articles (except teats, gloves and draw sheets, hot water bags, ice bags, floating mattresses and cushions) only X-ray aprons	—	5	
	13.10				
	13.20				
	16.10				
90	40.14.20	Other articles of rubber (except draw sheets for children and white flaps for automobile tyres, floating mattresses and cushions, mats and pedal rubbers, hot water and ice bags)	—	20	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
91	41.01.11	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)	1	—	AID
	15	Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	21	Fresh calf hides (all kinds)			
	25	Dried calf hides (all kinds)			
92	44.03.40	Other trees for veneer not growing in Turkey	15	—	
93	44.21	Packing cases	—	23	
	48.16.10	Packing boxes (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters)			
94	44.11.21	Wooden pegs for shoes	—	2	
95	44.03.50	Only paper pulp wood for 'schleifer'. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
96	44.05	Sawn wood suitable for the manufacture of packing cases (for packing export goods). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	5	
	44.14				
97	44.28	Railway material (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
	73.16				
	73.32				
	83.14				
98	45.03	Articles of raw natural cork (except stoppers)	—	5	
99	45.03	Only cork stoppers (for wine factories)	15	—	
100	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	40	10	
101	47.02	Paper clippings. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
102	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per m2	5	—	
103	48.01.30	Coloured paper for making carbon paper	25	—	
104	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper	50	25	
105	48.01.42	Packing paper with persulphite (to be given to manufacturers of waxed paper)	20	—	
	43				
106	48.01.42	Only hutbah paper (weighing less than 19 gr. per m2	—	50	
	48.05.90	Other (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters)			
107	48.01.61	Cigarette paper (monopoly)	200	—	
	48.10				
108	48.01.64	Only paperboard for the manufacture of statistical cards (in reels) weighing 155 to 180 gr. per m2	25	—	
109	48.01.62	Blotting paper	125	25	
	63	Drawing paper			
	69	Other papers			
	48.03	Only parchment paper and imitations thereof (except paraffin paper)			
	48.05.90	Other paperboards			
	48.06.10	Only scale paper for measuring instruments			
	48.07	Paper and paperboard, glazed, coated and impregnated, painted or printed (excluding gummed paper, paraffin paper, carbon paper of all sizes and colours in reels or in sheets and imitations of leather those submitted to flockage)			
110	48.01.69	Only paper for preparing transfer-papers	10	—	
111	48.05.10	Corrugated paperboard. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
112	48.08	Filter paper and blocks	—	5	
113	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper (for fertilizer factories)	20	—	
114	48.13.20	Stencils	—	5	
115	48.13.30	Other copying papers (except carbon paper of all colours)	—	5	
116	48.15.90	Only perforated paper for accounting machines	—	3	
117	48.21.21	Paperboard for statistical cards	—	4	
118	48.21.29	Other articles of paper and paperboard and only filter elements for elements for motors of paper of paperboard, whether or not combined with other materials (excluding handkerchiefs, covers, gummed paper and the like)	—	10	
119	49.08	Only transfers for industry	20	—	
120	49.11.11	Printed drawings and photographs	—	2	
	14	Other			
121	51.02	Monofil, strip and the like of man-made fibre materials (except imitation catgut)	50	10	
	55.05.90	Netting yarn			
122	32.01	Textile yarns combined with metal wire. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	5	

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TURKEY, continued

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
123	53.02.11	Hair suitable for spinning			
	12	Other rabbit hairs			
	30	Other fine hairs, unsuitable for spinning	20	10	
	58.07	Chenille and other yarns			
124	54.03.10	Flax yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	10	10	
125	54.04.10	Shoemakers' yarn (No. 7 metric and thinner)	—	15	
126	55.01	Only long staple cotton. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
127	55.09	Only special fabric for typewriter ribbons	25	—	
128	56.01.20 02.20 04.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	175	—	AID
129	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	250	—	AID
130	57.02	Only manilla hemp			
	57.04.22	Other fibres of the sisal and agave families only	125	—	
131	57.03	Only jute yarn	100	—	
132	59.07.20	Tracing cloth, painting canvas	—	1	
133	59.15.30	Only hose made of flax	—	10	
134	59.15	Only fire hose lined with rubber, whether or not impregnated externally	—	20	
135	59.17.11	Silk sieving fabric			
	12	Sieving fabric of artificial and synthetic fibre			
	20	Only oil pressing bags of synthetic fibre	70	—	
	90	Only special fabric used in the asbestos industry			
136	59.17.90	Only strainer elements for motor fuel and oil	—	15	
137	60.06.10	Only varicose vein stockings and kneecaps	—	10	
138	68.03	Worked slate and articles of agglomerated or natural slate			
	68.05	Stones, for sharpening or polishing by hand	—	10	
139	68.04.20	Emery used in industry and for marble saws			
	68.06	Only water emery and only abrasive in powder or grain (except emery paper and cloth other than water emery)			
	68.13	Only worked asbestos and articles thereof (except asbestos yarn, cord, strip, fabric wick, packing plate and straining powder, floor covering and for furniture) (including straining asbestos plates and joint plates of the klingerit type)	25	10	
140	68.12.90	Only pipe made of a mixture of asbestos and cement. (At the order of the Ministry of Public Works)	—	1	
141	68.14	Only brake balata (including those plaited and in rolls)	—	5	
142	69.02.20	Semi-silica (Si 02 75-85%)			
	90	Only Schamott bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	100	—	
143	69.09	Only laboratory, chemical and industrial wares and instruments made of ceramic material	—	5	
144	70.02	Glass known as 'enamel'			
	70.03	Only glass bars and tubes of an external diameter of 30 mm.	150	5	
145	70.20	Glass fibre and wool	5	—	
146	70.11	Glass for electric bulbs	10	—	
147	70.04 70.06	Reinforced glass and other glass	—	10	
	70.05.30	Only art-nouveau or printed glass			
148	70.13.10	Only kitchen utensils made of fire-resisting glass	—	5	
149	70.14.10	Only glass for 'Lux' lamps	—	5	
150	70.15.12	Glasses for sun spectacles	5	5	
151	70.17.10	Only serum ampoules of 100 c.c. or larger			
	21	Glassware for laboratory and pharmacy and hygienic goods	5	20	
	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles of neutral glass (for the pharmaceutical industry)			
152	73.01.11	Pig and tempered iron			
	73.01.15	Cast steel (At the order of the Ministry of Industry.)	250	—	
153	73.03	Iron and steel waste. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1,000	—	
154	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	900	—	
155	73.07.20	Slabs and sheet bars. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	900	—	
156	73.10.10	Machine wire. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	AID
157	73.10.30	Angle iron (except square)			
	50	Other rods of iron and steel	40	50	
	60	Cold drawn or calibrated rods			
158	73.08 73.12	Only iron and steel strips of a width of 523 mm. or less (for pipe factories). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	1,750	—	AID
159	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights, plates and perforated sections)	200	50	AID
160	73.12	Only iron anc steel strips of width of 250 mm. or less	400	100	AID
161	73.13	Only scaled sheets. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	900	100	
162	73.13	Only common black sheets of iron or steel of 4·75 mm. or less (except scaled sheets). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	5	
163	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 2·5 in. diameter)	125	100	AID
	19	High-pressure steel tubes			
164	73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel (except those up to a diameter of 2 in. for iron and cast iron and of 2·5 in. for sleeves) (only T tubes of unequal sides and cross and the like are included)	—	50	
165	73.24	Iron or steel containers (except L.P.G. gas tubes)	30	—	
166	73.24	Only L.P.G. gas tubes. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
167	73.25	Only thin or thick cables, stranded wire, ropes and the like of steel wire	—	125	
168	73.27	Only woven wire of hexagonal shape of iron or steel	—	20	
169	73.30	Ships' anchors. (At the order of the Ministry of Communications)	—	5	
170	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	100	
171	73.31.90	Only hob nails, furniture nails and grooved nails	—	20	
172	73.32	Only bolts and nuts, chrome or cadmium plated and screws for sheets	—	20	
173	73.34	Hook needles, hairpins, curling grips and the like (excluding pins, hair buckles and hairpins)	—	5	
174	73.37.10	Only parts of central heating boilers (except segments)	10	—	
175	73.38.50	Only bath tub blanks of non-enamelled iron sheet of a thickness of 2 mm. or more. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
176	74.03.29	Wire of other copper alloys			
	74.05	Copper sheets and strips			
	74.06.10	Copper powder	100	10	
	74.07.10	Brass tubes			
	74.08	Tube and pipe fittings			
177	74.07	Only copper tubes of a diameter of 10 mm. or less and capillary tubes	5	10	
178	74.11	Woven wire of copper (only sieves for industry)	10	—	
179	74.19.39	Only conductor wire (for use in the manufacture of bulbs)	25	—	
180	76.02.15	Aluminium sections (except frontage elements, doors and windows)	100	40	
	76.03	Aluminium sheets, plates and strips			
	76.07	Aluminium pipe fittings			
181	76.02.11 19	Aluminium wire Solid rods			
	76.05	Only aluminium flake			
	76.12	Cables, stranded wire, cordage and the like of aluminium wire	75	10	
	76.13	Aluminium wire netting and fabric			
	76.16.10	Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts nuts and the like (except washers)			
182	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete artificial rain systems and required tubes and other accessories (except L.P.G. gas tubes and gas and kerosene stoves and cocks thereof.), At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	100	AID
183	78.01.10	Only unwrought lead of a purity of 99·97% for accumulators (only for the accumulator industry). At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
184	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and zinc alloys containing at least 96% of zinc	250	25	
185	79.02	Zinc rods, sections and wire			
	79.03	Zinc sheets, plates and strips, powder and flake	80	20	
	79.06.10	Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like			
186	82.01.30 40	Scythes Sickles	—	100	
187	82.02	Only any kind of saw blade	—	150	
188	82.03	Hand tools			
	82.04	Other hand tools (excepting trowels and fixed or rotating vices of pig iron, sledge-hammers, various kinds of carpenter planes, hand tools with wooden body producing shavings, hammers weighing up to ¼ kilo., fretsaws and sets thereof, eye-dressers)	—	50	
189	82.05	Only drill tips of 19·5 mm. (exclusive) to 35 mm. (inclusive). (With the permission of the Ministry of Industry)	—	5	
190	82.10	Blades for the knives falling within Heading 82.09	15	—	
191	82.11.21	Only safety razors of metal			
	82.11.23	Razors			
	82.12	Scissors and blades thereof			
	82.13.10	Manicure and pedicure tools and sets	—	50	
	21	Clippers for human hair			
	22	Clippers for animal hair			
	23	Blades for clippers			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
192	83.01	Only locks which cannot be manufactured in Turkey as regards specifications of material and mechanical operation. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	—	5	
193	83.01	Only ciphered locks for safes	—	1	
194	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (except seamen's lanterns)	—	50	
195	83.09	Goods of base metal (excluding pressure buttons and buckles)	15	25	
196	83.15.10	Only brazing wire and welding electrodes (excluding iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding electrodes)	20	5	
	90	Other			
197	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	300	AID
198	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	125	AID
199	84.06.40 80	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	40	AID
200	84.06.90	Only cylinder jackets (up to 200 mm.)	—	15	
201	84.07	Water wheels, turbines and other water engines	—	2	
	84.08	Other motors and power machines			
202	84.09.10	Mecanically drawn road rollers (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	15	AID
203	84.10.10	Distributing pumps fitted with a measuring and price device	—	25	
	21	Elevators for liquids			
204	84.10.22	Turbo pumps and motor pumps (except centrifugal normal water pumps of a capacity of 250 m.3/h or less coupled with a diesel engine or any other power of 15 h.p. or less and motor pumps for deep wells of any power) (plunger pumps are included)			
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and normal centrifugal water pumps up to 250 m.3/h.) (plunger pumps are included)	250	100	AID
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, and the like			
205	84.12	Only part of air-conditioning apparatus	—	10	
206	84.12	Only air conditioning apparatus for vehicles	—	5	
207	84.13	Only fuel burners of up to 1 million K.C.A.L. capacity (inclusive)	—	25	
208	84.15.90	Ekovat, thermostat, condenser, evaporator, capillary tubes for refrigerator or only units constituted by same (except cord and plug)	—	200	
209	84.17	Only autoclaves, hot-air stoves sterilizers used in medicine and laboratory machinery	—	50	
	84.18	Motor driven centrifuges, for medical use			
210	84.17	Only block sterilizing apparatus	—	50	
211	84.17.21	Bath heaters and water heaters	—	25	
212	84.18.10	Cream separators. (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	5	
213	84.20.21	Only balances with automatic pointers	—	10	
214	84.21.30	Only atomizing guns	—	5	
215	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (except elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles	To be imported exclusively by official agents —	400	AID
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile			
216	84.22.20	Only hydraulic straightening apparatus and wheeled jacks for use in garages	—	10	
217	84.40.90	Parts (except inner and outer body and boiler	350	75	
218	84.41.10	Only sewing machines for industry. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	50	
219	84.41.90	Other parts (except body, disc, legs, and cabinet of machines)	250	75	
220	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides	—	175	AID
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
221	84.49	Pneumatic or motor driven hand tools and machine tools (except those with built in electric motor)	25	40	
	85.05	Electro-mechanical hand tools and machine-tools			
222	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard)	—	80	AID
223	84.52.10	Calculating machines	—	80	AID
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like			
224	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, stamping and ticket printing and distributing machines	—	60	
225	84.54.10	Duplicating machines	—	20	
	20	Address typing machines			
	30	Coin sorting, counting and packing machines			
226	84.54.90	Only pencil-sharpeners	—	5	
227	84.55	Only bodies and chassis of machines and apparatus falling within headings No. 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive)	40	—	
228	84.56.20	Stone crushers	—	100	
	30	Machines for separating, sorting and clearing minerals			
	80	Other machines and equipment			
229	84.61	Only taps, cocks, valves, pressure reducing valves and thermostatic valves, and other devices and apparatus for acids and compressed gas, tubes, steam valves resisting a pressure of over 10 atmospheres only valves used as spare part in machines and motors (except large tubes and stoves for L.P.G., valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes and gas ranges and their cocks)	50	25	
230	84.61	Only valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas tubes. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
231	85.01.22	Electric generators	—	80	
232	85.01.31 32 33	Electric motors	150	150	AID
233	85.01.40	Converters, static and rotating	—	10	
	85.02	Electro magnets and other			
234	85.04.10	Only accumulators of alkali type (except lead accumulators)	—	5	
235	85.04.20	Only accumulator plates for stationary type accumulators of 5mm. and more	—	5	
	90	Other parts of only alkali type accumulators (except those for lead accumulators and those of the free import list)			
236	85.06	Parts of electromechanical apparatus for home use (except body, sleeper, cover, legs and motors)	—	10	
237	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for industry and laboratories	20	20	
238	85.11.20	Electric welding and cutting machines (except welding transformers)	25	25	
239	85.13	Electrical apparatus for wire telegraphy and telephony	—	1	
240	85.14.11	Microphones for wire telephony	—	25	
	12	Other microphones			
	20	Loudspeakers			
241	85.15.90	Only care key sets, telescopic aerial, medium frequency coil, contact terminals, wavelength key without knob, strip, lamp socket	—	75	
242	85.17	Only fire, burglar and other alarms	—	5	
243	85.19.10	Only plugs, wall fuses of 60 amp. or more, switchboard fuses of more than 100 amp. fuses of over 1,000 V, bronze sockets, sectioners of 15 kV. and more, automatic switches (except hand, lateral and stirrup switches) and lightning arresters	—	75	
244	85.19.40	Only starters for fluorescent and mercury vapour lamps	—	5	
245	85.20.10	Lighting bulbs (excluding normal lighting bulbs of plain, dull or coloured glass with screw or bayonet cap and miniatures of normal candle bulbs of all voltages between 10 and 750 watts)	10	20	
	20	Fluorescent tubes (except straight tubes of 20.45 mm. diameter and 35.175 cm. long)			
	70	Other bulbs and tubes			
	80	Electric arc lamps			
	85.20.10	Only 'candle' bulbs with normal and mignon cap			
	85.20.10	Only bulbs with mignonette screw caps (for manufacturers of pocket lamps)			
246	85.22.90	Electric ignition apparatus (spark transformers)	5	—	
247	85.22	Only clock washing machines	—	5	
248	85.23.10,10	Underground and submarine cables (except low voltage underground cables with thermoplastic insulation of up to 16 mm.)	25	50	
249	85.23.90	Only enamelled coil wire thinner than 0·15 mm. and thicker than 2 mm. of round and flat section	25	—	
250	85.25	Only high voltage insulators included in the class of chain insulators according international standards	—	10	
251	85.26	Insulating parts for electric apparatus and installations having no metal parts used for electric connection (except parts concerning material, the import whereof is prohibited in Heading No. 85.19.10)	—	10	
252	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	450	AID

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, continued

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
253	87.01.30	Only tractors of cold storage trailers	—	200	
	87.02.13	Only cold storage trucks			
	87.14	Only cold storage trailers (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for export requirements)			
254	87.02.11 13	Only dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	225	AID
255	87.02.13 87.04.90	Trucks and light trucks and their chassis with motor (except metal and wooden cases). (To be imported by official agents) (except panels). (To be used by decree of of the Council of Ministers)	—	5	
256	87.06	Only chassis	—	50	
257	87.06	Only doors, mud-guards and safety belts	—	25	
258	87.07.10	Factory, warehouse and similar motor trucks and tractors driven by any motor, trucks of the type used in railway stations (complete or not)	—	20	
259	87.09.10	Motorcycles. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	10	
	20	Bicycles with motor			
	30	Side cars of any kind			
	87.10	Cycles without motor (excluding three-wheeled cycles)			
260	87.14	Only trailers of a capacity of 10 tons and more, with brake and drawn by tractors. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	20	
261	88.02.20	Only planes for agricultural pest control and their motorless cockpits (At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
262	90.01 02	All kinds of lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical goods (except optical shaving mirrors and enlarging mirrors and object glasses and eye-pieces of microscopes)	—	10	
263	90.03	Only metallic frames for spectacles	—	10	
264	90.03	Only metallic parts of frames	10	5	
265	90.07.11	Photographic cameras	—	10	
266	90.08	Only cinema cameras of 35 mm.	—	20	
267	90.08	Cinematograph cameras, projection apparatus up to 35 mm. whether or not with sound	—	40	
	90.09	Fixed projection apparatus, enlarging and reducing instruments			
268	90.13	Optical instruments	—	15	
269	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' measuring tape and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares double and triple decimetres T-squares, squares, protractors, curves, students simple compass boxes without ruling pens)	—	10	
270	90.19	Only plastic artificial teeth	—	2	
271	90.26.10	Electric supply meters	—	100	
272	91.01	Pocket and wrist watches and the like	—	50	
273	91.07 91.08	Clockwork	15	10	
274	91.02.10 91.04	Alarm clocks of any kind	—	10	
275	91.05	Only time-registers and watchmen's tell-tales	—	10	
276	91.06	Time switches with clock movement or synchronous motor	—	20	
	91.09	Only springs for fixing straps on wrist watches and hooks for attaching pocket watches to chains			
277	92.01	Pianos, clavecins and other string instruments with a keyboard	—	40	
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (except mandolins)			
	92.03	Pipe and reed organs, harmoniums and other similar instruments with a keyboard			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas and mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (except drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
278	92.12.41	Only records of classical music. (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	5	
279	92.12.49	Only coiled tape for sound recording. (With the permission of the Ministry of National Education)	—	10	
280	92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within Heading No. 92.11 (except body, disc, box and chassis)	—	80	
281	94.02.20	Only surgical operation tables and complete dentists chairs	—	25	
282	96.02.21	All kinds of artistic brushes	—	5	
283	97.03	Only miniature motors for toys	5	—	
284	98.02	Only slide fasteners and stops thereof	25	—	
285	98.03.20	Fountain pens (and refilling pencils) (except ball-point)	—	25	
	70	Fountain pens (except ball point)			
	98.05.10	Lead-pencils			
	20	Pencil lead			
	30	Only drawing chalk (except tailors chalk)			
286	98.03.50 90	Only parts and accessories of fountain pens of any kind (except body and bonnet)	—	25	
287	98.07.90	Only hand numerators	—	2	
288	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
289	98.15	Only steel insulating bottles	—	5	
290	Miscellaneous	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors)	2,000	—	AID
291	,,	Only articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses (except metal and wooden cases)	3,500	—	AID
292	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and motorbus bodies	500	—	AID
293	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of tyres	1,000	—	AID
294	,,	Articles to be imported for manufacturing wireless sets	650	—	
295	,,	Articles required for manufacturing electric razors	30	—	
296	,,	Articles required for manufacturing record-players	60	—	
297	,,	Articles required for manufacturing tape-recorders	40	—	
298	,,	Articles required for manufacturing vacuum-cleaners	40	—	AID
299	,,	Articles required for manufacturing fuel burners	75	—	
300	,,	Articles required for manufacturing elevators and escalators	150	—	AID
301	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of automatic telephone exchanges	100	—	
302	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of dry batteries	350	—	
303	,,	Articles required for manufacturing valves and extenders used in L.P.G. gas turbines	200	—	
304	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of power and distribution transformers	65	—	

(*Continued on next page*)

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Quota Serial No.	Tariff Stat. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
305	,,	Articles required for manufacturing refrigerators	1,500	—	
306	,,	Articles required by vegetable oil refineries	150	—	
307	,,	For the urgent needs of laboratories and pharmaceutical product factories. (At the order of the Ministry of Health)	50	—	AID
308	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries in the private sector. (At the order of the Union of Chambers)	400	—	AID
309	,,	For the urgent needs of the State sector. (At the order of the Minister of Industry)	400	—	AID
310		For the investments of the private and state sectors (machinery and equipment). (At the order of the Ministry of Finance) (x)	30,000	—	AID
311	,,	Regulating and reserve quota (xx). (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,000	AID
312	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries. (At the order of the Ministry of Finance)	—	1,500	AID
313	,,	For the requirements of artisans and craftsmen (articles included in the import lists in force). (At the order of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce)	500	—	
314	,,	For producers of aquatic products (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
315	,,	For the purchase of ships (xxx) (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	—	750	
316	,,	Articles required for shipbuilding (xxxx). (At the order of the Ship Survey Board)	750	—	
317	,,	For the requirement of sport material. (At the order of General Directorate of Physical Education)	—	50	
318	,,	For the import of surpluses. (At the order of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	22,800	
319	,,	Articles required for tourism and touristic establishments. (At the order of the Ministry of Tourism)	300	—	
320	,,	For the urgent need of prospecting and boring installations and petroleum refineries of the State Sector. (At the order of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	AID
321	,,	For importing apparatus and vehicles for the disabled. (At the order of the Red Crescent Society)	—	20	
322	,,	For transfers concerning imports payable cash against documents and goods in accordance with Decree No. 6/2300	—	300	

(x) The investment quotas of the State and private Sectors are annual, the portion unused in the period of this Programme shall be used during the period of the XIIIth Programme.

(xx) The regulation and reserve quota shall be used as indicated in paragraph (x).

(xxx) The quota for ship purchase shall be used as indicated in paragraph (x).

(xxxx) The quota for ship building and repairs to be used as indicated in paragraph (x).

Notes:

(1) If the Statistic Nos. are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistic Numbers determined for the said Heading No. and the relevant goods.

(2) If the phrases indicating the descriptions of the goods in this List do not contain restrictions such as 'only' 'excluding', 'except' all the goods classified under the said Heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.

(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'Miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the liberalization list or the quota list. However articles included in the liberalization list may not be imported against these quotas. The rules concerning change of goods are reserved.

(4) The letters AID in this List indicate that the articles will be paid entirely or in part out of the AID account. Details of the AID allocation will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

KUWAIT

Representation in Kuwait

SOME misunderstanding may have been caused by the sub-heading of the Notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 17, 1964 (page 123) about representation in Kuwait. There is no Agency Law in Kuwait and the notice was intended to draw attention to the relevant sections of the Commercial Law.

IRAN

Amendments to import regulations

NOTICES CONCERNING the import regulations for the Iranian year 1342 (March 21, 1963, to March 20, 1964) were published in the *Board of Trade Journals* of April 26, 1963; May 3, 1963; July 12, 1963 and September 20, 1963.

Tea

The British Embassy in Tehran has reported the approval by the Iranian Council of Ministers of Decree No. 7150 dated October 12, 1963. This Decree cancels previous regulations which stipulated that the import of tea was only permissible from those countries which had concluded trade agreements with Iran and were also producers of tea. Tea may now be imported from all countries provided that all appropriate customs duties and other charges and taxes are paid and the regulations of the Tea Organization regarding the purchase and mixing of local tea are observed.

Motor vehicles and chassis

Decree No. 6564 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 20. 1963) authorized the import of certain types of motor vehicles and chassis. The Iranian Minister of Economy has recently notified the Central Bank of Iran that, in addition to the items listed in the *Board of Trade Journal* notice, the Decree authorizes the import of trucks and camions of a capacity of one ton or less, provided a deposit of 100 per cent is collected when the credit is opened.

Amendments to payments regulations

Notices concerning Iranian Regulations about payments for imports were published in the *Board of Trade Journals* of May 18, 1962; July 6, 1962; and October 19, 1962. The Foreign Exchange Control Office of the Central Bank of Iran has issued a further circular to the commercial banks which informs them that they are now allowed to accept reduced deposits for documentary Letters of Credit for certain authorized imports. As from December 9, 1963, the minimum deposits required are as follows:

(a) In respect of goods listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Central Bank Circular dated April 30, 1962 (see pages 1088-1092 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962, as amended according to page 39 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962) – 15 per cent (formerly 20 per cent).

(b) In respect of goods listed in the Circular dated September 21, 1962 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 19, 1962) – 15 per cent (formerly 20 per cent).

(c) In respect of raw materials, packing requirements and accessories and spare parts needed by factories and industries and which are not included under (a) or (b) above (see paragraph 1(b) of the Circular of September 21, 1962, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 19, 1962) – 15 per cent.

(d) In respect of those goods listed in Annex 4 of the Central Bank Circular dated April 30, 1962 (see pages 1093 and 1094) of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962, as amended according to page 40 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962) and of those goods the import of which was forbidden in Iranian year 1341, but allowed in 1342 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 26, 1963) the minimum deposit shall be 100 per cent as before, unless the Central Bank consider the import necessary for local industry and permit it by documentary credit, in which case the minimum deposit shall be 15 per cent.

(e) In respect of all other authorized goods – 40 per cent (formerly 70 per cent).

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appeared in the Board of Trade Journal, *January* 17 (*page* 95).

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of December 13, 1963, published the modifications shown below to the table of Customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on importation into Morocco. These modifications came into force from December 28, 1963:

Tariff Number	Description	Tariffs	
		General Tariff	Working Tariff
33-06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:		
	A. Shaving creams	100	40
	B. Other:		
	(1) Perfumes (extracts, waters, and toilet vinegars, lotions and similar)	100	40
	(2) Other:		
	(a) Dentifrices and all other products for dental hygeine	100	40
	(b) Other	100	40
85-06	Electromechanical apparatus (with built-in electric motors) for domestic use	100	35
85-12-E	Electrothermic domestic appliances	100	30
97-01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (e.g., toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars) dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs:		
	A. In plastics materials	100	75
	B. Other	100	40
97-02	Dolls of all kinds:		
	A. In plastics materials:		
	(1) Dolls (dressed or not)	100	75
	(2) Spare parts and accessories	100	75
	B. Other:		
	(1) Dolls (dressed or not)	100	40
	(2) Spare parts and accessories	100	40
97-03	Other toys, working models of a kind used for recreational purposes:		
	A. In plastics materials	100	75
	B. Other	100	40

The French text of the decree announcing these changes may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

GHANA

Notice to Importers No. 240

THE GHANA Controller of Imports and Exports announces, in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of January 10, 1964, the introduction of the following new Open General Import Licences.

Open General Import Licence No. 1

(a) Bona-fide trade samples, provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the officer of Customs and Excise at the Place of importation that the quantities are not excessive in relation to the nature of the goods concerned. This concession is normally limited to one sample of each type of variety of goods. In cases of doubt, the importer should make application to the Controller of Imports and Exports before shipment is made.

(b) Personal or household effects of crews or passengers imported by air, sea, or overland provided these are duly declared to the officer of Customs and Excise at the port of importation and that it is established to his satisfaction:
  (i) that they are not being imported as merchandise or for sale but are intended for the personal or household use of the member of the crew or passenger; and
  (ii) that in the case of household effects, the goods are being imported on a bona-fide transfer of residence of the owner to this country.

(c) Gifts addressed to individuals in this country provided that they satisfy the following conditions:
  (i) they must be bona-fide unsolicited gifts and must not be imported as merchandise or for sale;
  (ii) they must be clearly marked as gifts;
  (iii) the weight or value does not exceed 22lb. gross or £G25 whether the gifts are sent by post or otherwise;
  (iv) not more than one parcel is received by any individual from the same donor in any six consecutive calendar months within any one calendar year.

(d) Articles for which a re-importation certificate has been issued by the proper officer of Customs and Excise.

(e) The issue of Open General Import Licence does not permit the importation of any goods which are prohibited by virtue of Special Legislation, nor the transfer of currency in payment of the goods received.

Open General Import Licence No. 11

(a) Text Books and Reference Books imported by Schools, Colleges, Universities and Libraries and for their own use (except those within the meaning of items 9 and 14 of the Schedule to the Customs Ordinance Cap. 167).

(b) Novels imported by Educational Institutions and Libraries and for their own use.

(c) Single copies of books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals (except within the meaning of items 9 and 14 of the Schedules to the Customs Ordinance Cap. 167) addressed to individuals but not for resale, from any country except those covered by Notice to Importers Nos. 146 and 152.

(d) Sports Goods ordered by Educational Institutions and Sporting Organizations for their own use (except sporting guns and ammunition).

(e) Water Treating Chemicals imported by and for the use of Public Water Works and Hospitals. Chemicals and Science Laboratory Equipments imported by and for the use of Hospitals, Schools, and Research Institutes.

(f) Pharmaceuticals and allied products imported by Medical and Research Institutions and Registered Medical Practitioners for their own use not exceeding £G25 (Twenty-five pounds).

Open General Import Licence No. 111

(a) Live Animals for domestic pets not for resale.

(b) Seeds and Cuttings.

(c) Day-old Chicks.

(d) Fish – Fresh, Chilled or Frozen, caught by Ghanaian-owned fishing vessels registered and licensed in Ghana. This does not include Foreign Vessels, chartered by Ghanaians even though they are registered and licensed in Ghana as such.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Investigations into the pulp, paper and paperboard industry

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 24 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 10, 1964 states that the Minister of Economic Affairs has directed the Board of Trade and Industries to investigate and report on the pulp, paper and paperboard industry in the Republic of South Africa, with special reference to the following aspects:

(a) The development and present structure of the industry;
(b) the market for the main classes of paper and allied products;
(c) the export potential of the industry;
(d) the organization of the industry and the measure of competition that prevails;
(e) the customs tariff structure applicable to the industry;
(f) the future prospects of the industry; and
(g) measures consistent with the national interest that may be necessary to ensure the optimum development of the industry.

Interested parties are invited to submit their intention to make representations in this connection, to the Secretary, Board of Trade and Industries, Private Bag 84, Pretoria, within six weeks as from the date of publication of the notice.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Customs tariff amendments

NOTICE HAS BEEN received of certain amendments effected to the Northern Rhodesia Customs Tariff. Details of the changes will appear in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*. In the meantime enquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 469).

ALL SHIPPING MANAGERS

of merchant and manufacturing concerns and confirming houses are invited to apply for Corporate or Associate Membership of the Society which is still open to fully experienced persons without examination.

Full particulars from the Secretary,

The Society of Shipping Executives, (Dept. G).,
Alderman House,
37, Soho Square,
London, W.1.

Suspensions of duty

WITH THE ADOPTION by Southern Rhodesia of the former Federal Customs and Excise Act, 1955 provision was also made for the continuing validity of things done previously under powers conferred by the Act.

The Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1963 of the former Federal Government (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 9, 1963, page 536), which were made under these powers, have been amended by the Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1964 (No. 3), published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 2 in the *Government Gazette* Extraordinary of January 1, 1964. The amendments are as follows:

(a) the provision for previous suspensions of duty to be applied to certain textile piece goods if they were dispatched to the Federation before August 9, 1963 is altered to cover these goods if they were dispatched to Southern Rhodesia before August 9, 1963 and are entered for consumption before April 1, 1964;

(b) the duty on certain fertilizers in bulk, classified under tariff item 227 (a) (ii) is suspended provided such fertilizers have been dispatched to Southern Rhodesia before December 12, 1963 and are entered for consumption before June 30, 1964;

(c) the suspensions of duty on the undermentioned items are repealed:

Tariff Item	Goods
Ex 65 (m) (iii)	Athletic supports.
Ex 75 (2)	Plastic sheets of a width exceeding nine feet (other than sheeting in the piece or in the length) and plastic tents.
Ex 102 (a)	Aluminium basins, bowls, plates and saucers.
Ex 102 (b)	Aluminium mugs and cups.
Ex 102 (c)	Other aluminiumware.
Ex 108 (a)	Rifle barrels, single.
Ex 119 (2)	Traffic control beacon signals.
Ex 319 (d)	Films, cinemagraph and television, other: (ii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films of a width not exceeding 16 mm. (iii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, of a width exceeding 16 mm.
Ex 331 (2)	Moss fibre.

NYASALAND

Customs and Excise tariffs

ON THE DISSOLUTION of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the former Federal Customs and Excise Act, 1955 with its attendant tariff schedules has been adopted by the Government of Nyasaland.

Government Notice No. 1, published in the Nyasaland *Gazette Extraordinary* of January 1, 1964 amends the Customs Tariff by the addition of the following Part IV and provides that item number 10 in this Part may be admitted free of customs duties under permit or licence issued by the Minister for the time being responsible for Trade and Industry:

PART IV

Duties of customs leviable in respect of goods grown, produced or manufactured in Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia.

Note:

For the purpose of entry in terms of section thirty-four of the Act, the goods mentioned in this Part shall be described and classified in accordance with the appropriate item or sub-item in Part II of the Customs Tariff and the General Notes thereto.

Item	Item under Part II	Duty
		£ s. d.
1	48. (1) Ale, beer and stout, all kinds, of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per imp. gal.	0 6 0
2	50. Spirits: (a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(ii) Bitters . . . . . per imp. gal.	2 5 0
	(b) Other spirituous liquors exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, n.e.e.: (i) Brandy . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(ii) Gin . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(iii) Whisky . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(iv) Other . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(c) Plain or rectified spirits . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(d) Rum . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit: (i) Coloured methylated spirits . per imp. prf. gal.	0 1 3
	(ii) Other . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 6 6
	Notes: 1. For the purpose of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this item no allowance will be made for under-proof in excess of 22 per cent. 2. Coloured methylated spirits means unsweetened and unflavoured spirits methylated by such means as may be prescribed by regulation for the preparation of coloured methylated spirits produced within Nyasaland to every hundred gallons of which has been added three-eighths of one gallon of mineral naphtha (petroleum oil) and not less than one-fortieth of an ounce by weight of powdered methyl violet dye.	
3	52. Wines: (a) Still wines, not exceeding 25 per cent of proof spirit per imp. gal.	0 8 0
	(b) Still wines, exceeding 25 per cent of proof spirit, but not exceeding 30 per cent . . . . per imp. gal.	0 12 0
	(c) Sparkling wines . . . . . per imp. gal.	1 0 0
	Notes: 1. Wines containing less than 3 per cent of proof spirit are not included in the above, and wines containing more than 30 per cent of proof spirit are classified as spirits. 2. Wines having an absolute gaseous pressure exceeding 50 pounds per square inch at a temperature of 80 Fahrenheit and wines having an absolute gaseous pressure of 50 pounds per square inch or less at a temperature of 80 Fahrenheit shall be classified as sparkling wines and still wines respectively.	
4	53. Cigars and cigarillos . . . . . per lb.	0 8 6
	and in addition *ad val.*	15%
5	54. Cigarettes . . . . . per lb.	0 11 3
	and in addition *ad val.*	15%
6	55. Goorak, or gooracco, and hookah mixture, and all imitations or substitutes therefor or for tobacco . . . . per lb.	0 6 0
7	56. Snuff . . . . . per lb.	0 4 0
8	57. Tobacco, manufactured: (a) Cigarette . . . . . per lb.	0 6 3
	(b) Other, n.e.e. . . . . per lb.	0 5 0
9	61. (1) Blankets not exceeding 15s. each in value . *ad val.*	10%
	or per lb. whichever shall be the greater.	0 0 10
10	65. (c) Ready-made jackets and sports coats for men and boys; and lumber jackets (not knitted or crocheted) and blazers: (ii) Other, not being secondhand: (A) Of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	1 0 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	(d) Ready-made trousers, slacks, jeans and shorts: (i) Shorts: (A) Of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 3 9
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 2 9
	(ii) Other, including slacks and jeans: (A) Of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 6 3
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 4 3
	(e) Women's and girls' outer garments, n.e.e.: (i) Dresses: (A) Measuring more than 28 inches from shoulder to hem . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 7 6
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 4 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(ii) Blouses of woven material: (A) Of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 3 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 2 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(iii) Skirts: (A) Of a waist measurement of 23 inches or more *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 3 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(B) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 2 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(iv) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	(f) (i) Singlets, undervests and similar garments: (A) 'T' shirts of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 0 5
	(g) Shirts and jacket shirts: (i) Of woven material, of a chest measurement of 30 inches or more . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 3 9
	(ii) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 2 6
	(i) (ii) Dust-coats . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 5 0
	less *ad val.* whichever shall be the greater.	10%
	(j) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, lumber jackets, blouses and similar garments: knitted or crocheted: (i) Of a chest measurement of more than 34 inches *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 2 6
	(ii) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment whichever shall be the greater.	0 1 3

(Continued on next page)

Item	Item under Part II	Duty
		£ s. d.
	(m) (i) Boiler suits . . . . . *ad val.*	20%
	or per garment	0 7 6
	less *ad val.*	10%
	whichever shall be the greater.	
11	206. Soaps of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders:	
	(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62 per cent of fatty acid . . . . . *ad val.*	10%
	or per 100 lb.	0 8 4
	whichever shall be the greater and in addition per lb.	0 0 0½
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	10%
	or per 100 lb.	0 8 4
	whichever shall be the greater and in addition per lb.	0 0 0½

A copy has been received, also, of Nyasaland Government Notice No. 000, which sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

PART II

Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
43.	Sugar and sugar substitutes:				
	(a) Sugar:				
	Delete sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (a) and substitute:				
	(i) Raw, n.e.e. . . per 100 lb.	0 12 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 6
	(ii) Candy, castor, crystal, icing and cube . . . . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	10%
	(iii) Granulated and other forms, n.e.e., including white mill sugar per 100 lb.	0 12 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 6 6
50.	Spirits:				
	(a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit per imp. prf. gal.	6 14 10	5 6 6	5 6 6	5 6 6
	(ii) Bitters . per imp. gal.	3 10 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	(b) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, n.e.e.:				
	Delete sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (b) and substitute:				
	(i) Brandy . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	(ii) Gin . . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	(iii) Whisky . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	(iv) Other. . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	Delete paragraph (c) and substitute:				
	(c) Plain or rectified spirits . . . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	Delete paragraph (d) and substitute:				
	(d) Rum . . . per imp. prf. gal.	8 5 8	6 7 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
	(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit:				
	(i) Coloured methylated spirits . per imp. prf. gal.	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3
	(ii) Other.				
	Delete sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (e) and substitute:				
	(ii) Other. . . per imp. prf. gal.	7 12 4	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
52.	Wines:				
	Delete paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) and substitute:				
	(a) Still wines, not exceeding 25 per cent of proof spirit . . per imp. gal.	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	(b) Still wines, exceeding 25 per cent of proof spirit, but not exceeding 50 per cent . . . per imp. gal.	1 1 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
	(c) Sparkling wines . per imp. gal.	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0

PART IV

Item	Item under Part II	Duty
9	61. (1) Blankets not exceeding 15s. each in value.	
	Delete and substitute:	
	61. (1) Blankets and rugs and sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs not exceeding 15s. each in value . . *ad val.*	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 10d.
	whichever shall be the greater.	
	(2) Blanketing and raw blanket cloth, n.e.e. . . *ad val.*	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 10d.
	whichever shall be the greater.	
	Add the following new item:	
12	43. Sugar, n.e.e.:	
	(a) Raw, n.e.e. . . . . per 100 lb.	£0 6s. 6d.
	(b) Candy, castor, crystal, icing and cube . . *ad val.*	10%
	(c) Granulated and other forms, n.e.e., including white mill sugar . . . . . per 100 lb.	£0 6s. 6d.

MALAYSIA (SARAWAK)

Development Plan: 1964-1968

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Sarawak Development Plan: 1964-1968. It deals with developments in Sarawak only and will be absorbed into the first Malaysian Development Plan, 1966-1970, with such revisions as may then appear desirable.

The broad objectives of the Plan are to improve the farmer's livelihood and to diversify the country's agriculture, to provide employment, to raise the *per capita* output of the economy, to improve the social services and to encourage industrial expansion.

The public sector capital cost of the Plan is £40 million, allocated as follows:

Agriculture £12·7 million, of which land development £0·47 million, topographical survey £0·29 million, drainage and irrigation £0·58 million and research £0·53 million.

Transport £12·9 million, of which roads £12·27 million, water transport £0·29 million and civil aviation £0·34 million.

Communications £0·77 million, of which telecommunications £0·76 million.

Utilities £2·2 million, of which electricity £1·05 million and water £1·17 million.

Other items £11·4 million, of which purchase of Public Works Department plant £2·3 million, industry £0·09 million, Government buildings and works £1·73 million, education £3·27 million and medical and health services £2·27 million.

In the private sector it is suggested that investment may average £5·8 million annually during the five-year period.

The Plan may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877).

MALAYSIA (THE STATES OF MALAYA)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Government of the States of Malaya have announced that, subject to representations made in writing to the Minister of Commerce and Industries before February 15, 1964, it is proposed to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industries	Products
A. Electrical products and accessories	Switchgears
B. Miscellaneous metal goods and metal finishing	(i) Builders', cabinet makers' hardware
	(ii) Kitchenware products

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the States of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federal Company Tax for a period of from two to five years depending on the amount of capital invested in Malaya.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877), quoting reference CRE 1236/4/G.

SINGAPORE

Import licensing regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that as from January 13, 1964, licences for the import into Singapore of television aerials (antennae) will be issued on a restrictive quota system. The quota will be based at the rate of 30 per cent of an applicant's imports of television sets into Singapore for the period January to September 1963. Import licences issued prior to January 13 are no longer valid unless letters of credit have been established for them.

A notice stating that with effect from July 1, 1963, specific import licences would be required for the importation of these items was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 12, 1963, page 116.

SABAH (*formerly* NORTH BORNEO)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE GOVERNMENT of Sabah announced on November 1, 1963, that the following industries and products have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1956:

(*Continued on next page*)

Industries	Products
Manufacture of Cement	Cement
Manufacture of wood particle board or chipboard	Wood particle board or chipboard

Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted can enjoy the benefit of exemption from Sabah Income Tax for an initial period of two years.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 807G.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on timber. This new overall tariff protection replaces the temporary quantitative restrictions imposed in July 1962.

Full details of the changes will be published as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

URUGUAY

Amendment to import lists

H.M. EMBASSY at Montevideo report the issue of Circular No. 68/84 of December 18, 1963, which modifies, as follows, the Uruguayan Code of Merchandise:

Sub-group	Commodity	Surcharge	C.i.f. price average
		Per cent.	
33.132	Television picture tubes	20	—
	Should now read		
33.132	Television picture tubes	150	U.S. $30.0 per unit

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements (1)

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by:—

(1) the *deletion* from item 5 under the Heading 'Mens and Boys Garments' of (b) (i) and (ii) and the *substitution* therefor of:
(b) Shirts (including guayaberas) and
(2) the *deletion* of item 17.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

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JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements (2)

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by the *deletion* of item 45, and the *substitution* of the following:

45. Textile fabrics (excluding the following types originating in or consigned from sources other than Japan):
(i) Woollen and Linen Fabrics; and
(ii) Fabrics other than knitted, consisting wholly or partially of Polyamide, Polyester, Protein, Acrylic and Polythene fibres.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

VENEZUELA

Exchange control

THE BRITISH EMBASSY has reported that an announcement from the Venezuelan Presidential Palace states that the existing exchange control regulations are abolished. A new exchange rate of 4.50 bolivars to the dollar has been introduced for all purposes except the purchase of dollars from the petroleum and mining companies which will be at 4.40 bolivars to the dollar.

The Embassy also reports that subsidies will be paid to importers of certain basic necessities and changes are to be made in the method of promoting coffee and cocoa exports.

Further details, including details of 'in the pipeline' commercial transactions still qualifying for the old official rate of 3.35 bolivars to the dollar, will be reported as soon as they are available.

PERU

Import duty exemption for motor bodies and parts for local assembly

BY A SUPREME DECREE of November 20, 1963 the Peruvian Government introduced certain customs tariff changes designed to encourage the local assembly of motor vehicles. The decree provides for various exemptions from import duty and from domestic taxes for 'c.k.d.' vehicles and components. Its principal articles are summarized below.

Article 2 creates a new tariff item No. 2971-A in category No. 394, for 'Passenger-conveying motor vehicles and lorries, unassembled (c.k.d. system), of a value of U.S. $2,300 or less FAS, which arrive consigned to duly authorized assembly industries'.

Article 3 creates a new tariff item No. 2972-A in category No. 395, for 'Chassis for lorries, omnibuses, and other commercial vehicles, unassembled (c.k.d. system), consigned to duly authorized assembly industries'.

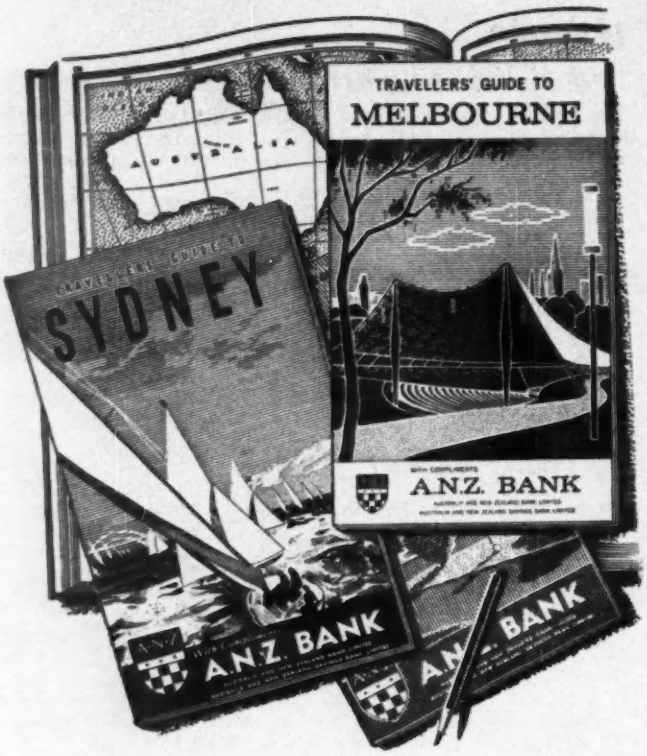
Article 4 defines 'c.k.d. system' as 'referring to the method of packing, composed of component parts intended exclusively for the assembly of motor vehicles for passengers and loads, an indispensable requirement being that the constituent parts of the chassis and body work should not have been assembled in the country of origin.'

Article 5 exempts goods falling under the new tariff Nos. 2971-A and 2972-A from specific import duties, and confirms their liability to certain other taxes; article 6 grants the same exemption to materials not forming part of a c.k.d. consignment, but necessary for vehicle assembly, provided that they are not produced in Peru, and after prior classification by the Directorate of Industries and Electricity.

Article 7 exempts from stamp tax documents of sale relating to vehicles assembled in Peru and sold by assembling enterprises to their distributors.

Article 8 exempts from import duties and most taxes special machinery equipment and tools required for vehicle assembly, if new and not produced in Peru.

The full text, in Spanish, of the decree is held in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).



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UNITED STATES

Advertising of textile products simulating furs or fur products

THE UNITED STATES Federal Trade Commission have announced that, beginning at 9 a.m. on January 28, a one-day conference will be held on the question of whether or not Section 4 (g) of the Textile Fibre Products Identification Act should be interpreted to preclude the truthful and non-deceptive use of animal names and fur terms in the advertising of textile products simulating furs or fur products (so-called 'fake furs').

The Commission stated that interested parties might submit their views in writing to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., 20580, prior to the date for such public conference and that views might be given orally at the conference. It was stated, however, that persons appearing at the oral hearing would not be permitted merely to read into the record written statements previously submitted in response to the announcement. It was further stated that the maximum time allotted to each witness appearing to testify orally would be 20 minutes.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (U.S. Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2579).

Trade Practice Rules

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received copies of the revised Trade Practice Rules for the United States Household Furniture Industry which supersede the rules promulgated on May 10, 1932. These revised rules will become effective 90 days after their promulgation on December 18, 1963, i.e. March 17, 1964.

A copy of these rules may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Turnover Tax (No. 3) Regulations, 1963

IT HAS been announced that the Irish Republic Revenue Commissioners have made regulations as above which came into operation on January 1, 1964. These regulations provide that sales of hydrocarbon oils sold as burner fuel will be exempt from Turnover Tax only when made to registered persons for the purpose of their business.

FRANCE

Global quotas for fish, dates, figs and jams

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 12, 1963 announced the opening of credits for the import of the following items originating in and imported from countries of the convertible franc zone.

Tariff Heading	Description
03-01 B II	Fillets of fish.
08-01 A	Dates.
08-03 B ex I	Dried figs, in bulk, put up in packages of 10 kgs. net or more.
08-03 B ex I	Figs put up for retail sale.
20-05 ex B	Jams of strawberries, raspberries, blackcurrants, gooseberries, bilberries, cherries, or of a mixture of these fruits.

Import licence applications, on form AC, may be submitted to the Direction des relations economiques exterieures, Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e from December 21 onwards, when they will be examined as and when received. Each product should be the subject of a separate licence application. The exporting country and country of origin should both be noted.

Global quotas for honey, peas, beans and lentils

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 12, 1963, announced the opening of credits for the import of the following terms originating in and imported from all countries:

Tariff Heading	Product
04-06	Natural honey.
07-05 A ex II	Peas.
07-05 A III b	Dried beans.
07-05 B I b	Lentils.

Import licence applications, on form AC, may be submitted to the Direction des relations economiques exterieures, Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, from December 21, onwards.

The French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Modifications to the common tariff

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* dated December 30, 1963 contains the text of a Decision taken by the Council of the European Economic Community making certain modifications mainly textual to the Common Tariff i.e. the tariff which will eventually be applied by the member States of the European Economic Community.

The Decision also lays down that the measures to be adopted by the member States in application of the present Decision shall take effect from February 1, 1964.

The tariff numbers concerned are as follows:

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined: A. Fish liver oils: I. With a Vitamin E. content not exceeding 2,500 international units per gramme	6%
	II. (Unchanged). B. and C. (Unchanged).	
53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lamb's wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale: A. Containing at least 85% by weight of wool or of wool and fine animal hair	5%
	B. (Unchanged).	
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale: A. Containing at least 85% by weight of wool or of wool and fine animal hair	5%
	B. (Unchanged).	
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold rolled: A. (Unchanged). B. Other sheets and plates: I. Simply hot-rolled, whether or not pickled, of a thickness: (a) to (d) (Unchanged). The existing sub-headings B III, B IV, B V and B VI shall be numbered respectively B II, B III, B IV and B V. Sub-heading B V (in the new version) shall read: V. Otherwise shaped or worked: (a) (Unchanged). (b) Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling	(Unchanged)
73.15	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned in headings No. 73.06 to 73.14: A. High carbon steel: I to V. (Unchanged). VI. Sheets and plates: (a) Simply hot-rolled, whether or not pickled (E.C.S.C.). The existing sub-headings A VI (c), A VI (d) and A VI (e) shall be numbered respectively A VI (b), A VI (c) and A VI (d). Sub-heading A VI (d) (in the new version) shall read: (d) Otherwise shaped or worked: (1) (Unchanged). (2) Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling	(Unchanged)
	VII. (Unchanged). B. Alloy steel: I to V. (Unchanged). VI. Sheets and plates: (a) (Unchanged). (b) Other sheets and plates: (1) Simply hot-rolled, whether or not pickled (E.C.S.C.). The existing sub-headings B VI (b) 3, B VI (b) 4 and B VI (b) 5 shall be numbered respectively B VI (b) 2, B VI (b) 3 and B VI (b) 4. Sub-heading B VI (b) 4 (in the new version) shall read: (4) Otherwise shaped or worked: (aa) (Unchanged). (bb) Other, excluding sheets and plates shaped by rolling	(Unchanged)
	VII. (Unchanged).	

(Continued on next page)

(b) In Chapter 44:
I. For 'Additional Note' read 'Additional Notes' and number the existing additional note '1'.
II. Insert an 'Additional Note 2', reading as follows:
(2) For the purposes of heading No. 44.12 'wood flour' means wood powder which will pass through a sieve of mesh, 0·63 mm., leaving a residue of not more than 8 per cent by weight.
(c) In Chapter 58, insert an 'Additional Note', reading as follows:
In applying the maximum rate of duty laid down for carpets, carpeting and rugs of heading No. 58.01 A, the dutiable area includes headings and selvedges but not fringes.

FINLAND

Price control measures applicable from January 1, 1964 until June 30, 1964

THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT have imposed price control upon a wide range of essential goods and services. The November 1963 price is taken as the price which shall not be exceeded between January 1 and June 30, 1964. The controls will also apply to the following goods when imported into Finland:

rice,
biscuits,
preserves, in hermetically sealed metal containers,
dried peas,
cucumber, salted or preserved in vinegar,
juices, marmalades and jams,
sweets, also chocolate,
coffee, roasted and extracted,
tea and cocoa,
industrially made fabrics of cotton or wool *except* carpets and fabrics only used for decorative purposes,
knitted underwear,
hosiery,
fabrics covered with wax or plastics and table cloths made of these,
agricultural machinery, *except* those machines with a built-in engine,
paints and lacquers,
domestic hardware, metal and plastic, *except* of precious metals or covered with precious metals,
domestic machinery,
cycles and motor cycles,
incandescent lamps (domestic),
liquid fuel.

Allowance shall, however, be made for the effects upon prices of the new turnover tax law also introduced on January 1, 1964.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2368).

ITALY

Modifications in customs duties and quotas

AS A RESULT of decisions by the European Economic Community, the Italian Government in Presidential Decrees Nos. 1723, 1724 and 1725 published on December 5, 1963 and Decrees No. 1861 and 1862 of December 31, 1963, announced modifications and adjustments in the rates of certain goods.

The following are the rates which apply to imports from third countries (non-EEC countries):

Tariff Heading		New Rate of Duty *ad val.* (non-EEC)
0804	B. Dried grapes in containers not exceeding 15 15 kgs.:	
	I. Currants	7·60 until November 30,
	II. Others	840 1966.
0902	Tea:	
	A. In containers containing 3 kgs. or less	5·00 until December 31,
	B. Others	exempt 1965.
0903	Maté	exempt
1603	A. Meat extracts and juices, in containers of 20 kgs. or over	exempt
1604	A. I. Caviar	24·00 until November 30, 1966.
1701	Beet and cane sugar	exempt until March 31, 1964.
1803	Cocoa paste in block or in bulk	22·20
2519	B. Natural magnesite, calcined	exempt
4403	A.	
4404	A. Tropical wood	exempt until December 31,
4405	A.	1965.
5801	A. Carpets of wool or fine animal hair, knotted	32 with a max. of 4·5 Accounting Units per sq. m. until November 30, 1966.
6203	B. I. b 1 Sacks and bags, used	15 until December 31, 1964.

In Presidential Decree No. 1862 Italy also gives effect to a number of other modifications and suspensions decided on by the European Economic Commission and which were listed in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 20, 1963, page 1386 and January 17, 1964, page 118.

Changes in duty-free and duty reduced quotas for non-EEC countries

UNDER PRESIDENTIAL Decree No. 1862, dated December 31, 1963, the Italian Government announces the following quotas for non-EEC countries for 1964:

Tariff Heading		Rate	Quantity metric tons
4701	A. II. Mechanical and semi-chemical pulp, not specified (including brown pulp) for the production of paper	suspended	150,000
4701	B. I. Chemical pulp:		
	B. II. for paper manufacture	suspended	1,000,000
	for manufacture of cellulose film	suspended	25,000
	From January 1, 1964, but not beyond June 30, 1964.		
7301	D. I. Pig and cast iron containing by weight from 0·3% to 1% inclusive of titanium and from 0·5% to 1% inclusive of vanadium	1%	—
7313 7315	A. I. B. IV. a 1 Sheets and plates known as 'electric' with a loss in watts per kg. not exceeding 0·75 watts	3%	1,500
7315	A. VI. b High-carbon steel rods, simply hot-rolled and coated, of a diameter between 4·5 mm. and 6 mm. and containing between 0·62 and 0·74 of carbon	suspended	2,500

The Italian text of these decrees can be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

PORTUGAL

Import duty drawback on some textile fibres and yarns

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, first series, No. 279, of November 28, 1963, publishes Order No. 20,206, authorizing the importation under the drawback system of textile fibres and of synthetic or artificial yarns, continuous or discontinuous, for the manufacture of knitted fabric destined for the manufacture of apparel, household linen or furnishings.

The duties corresponding to the quantities of imported raw materials contained in the manufactured articles to be exported shall be refunded.

If the finished articles to be exported contain accessories such as buttons, press buttons, lace and elastics, the weight of such accessories shall be deducted from the weight of the manufactured article and to enable to calculate the weight to be deducted, the exporter shall present to the Customs separate identical accessories so that their weight can be assessed.

The Order permits the refund of duties corresponding to the raw materials imported contained in the waste resulting from the making-up of the goods, for which purpose interested firms must keep such waste on their premises to be destroyed. Each case shall be subject to Ministerial Order.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

Drawback on some aluminium alloys and rod, and steel wire

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, first series, No. 278, of November 27, 1963, publishes Order No. 20,202 authorizing the importation under the drawback system of aluminium alloys, commercial definition 'AG 3 T', for the manufacture, by moulding, of goods destined for export.

The duties corresponding to the quantity of raw material imported and incorporated in the goods to be exported shall be refunded.

The *Diario do Governo*, first series, No. 280, of December 29,

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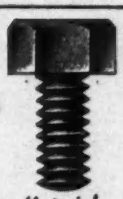

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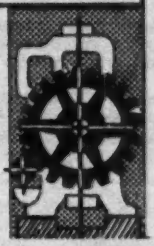

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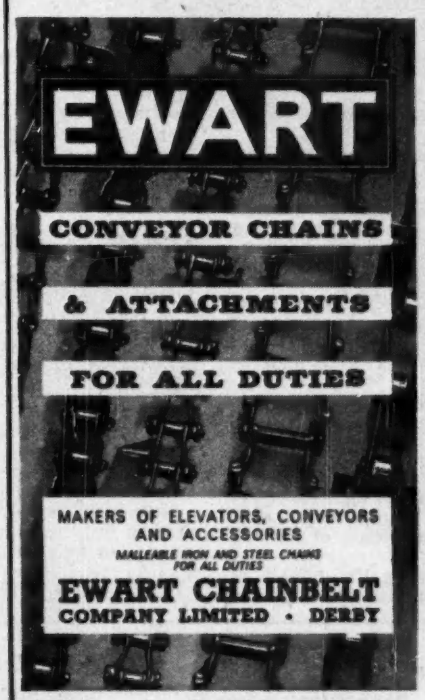

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PORTUGAL Continued

1963, publishes Order No. 20,207 authorizing the importation under the drawback system of the following goods:

(a) Aluminium rod for the manufacture of electric conductor cables, exclusively of aluminium, in the constitution of which there is no lubricating compound.

(b) Aluminium rod for the manufacture of electric conductor cables of aluminium-steel, with or without lubricating compound.

(c) Steel wire with a resistance exceeding 80 Kgr/m/m² for the manufacture of steel cables, with or without lubricating compound.

(d) Steel wire with a resistance exceeding 80 Kgr/m/m² to be used in the manufacture of electric conductor cables of aluminium-steel, with or without lubricating compound.

The duties on cables exclusively constituted of aluminium or steel strands shall be refunded as follows:

(i) For each 100 kilograms of electric conductor cable exported, made exclusively of aluminium, the duties corresponding to the same quantity of raw material imported shall be refunded.

(ii) For each 100 kilograms of cables exported, made exclusively of steel wire, the duties corresponding to the same quantity of raw material imported shall be refunded. When the steel cables contain lubricating compounds, 4 per cent of the weight shall be deducted in order to determine the true weight of the raw material incorporated.

The percentages to be adopted in calculating the refund of duties on electric conductor cables of aluminium-steel shall be determined by Ministerial Order.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

SPAIN

Customs duty on nitrogenous fertilizers

INFORMATION ABOUT the suspension in Spain of the additional duty of 420 pesetas per metric ton on tariff headings 31.02-E and 31.02-F was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 8, 1963 (page 1052).

In the *State Gazette* of January 7, the Spanish authorities announced the extension of the period of suspension of duty to April 7, 1964, as follows:

31.02-E Ammonium sulphate (up to 300,000 tons)
31.02-F Ammonium sulphonitrate (up to 80,000 tons)

This has been done to meet the continued short supply of nitrogen fertilizers and the necessity to build up stocks.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	1 Feb. 1963
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	13 Dec. 1963
– final (Q)	This week
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	3 Jan. 1964
Catering trades turnover (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	1 Nov. 1963
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New companies registered (M)	This week
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Production, exports and orders (M)	20 Dec. 1963
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	20 Dec. 1963
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	10 Jan. 1964
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
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Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
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Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
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N. Ireland index (M)	3 Jan. 1964
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Average prices of selected commodities (A)	15 Feb. 1963
Index nos. (M)	17 Jan. 1964

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	11 Oct. 1963
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade Regional Organization	17 Jan. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	27 Sept. 1963
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	6 Dec. 1963
United States Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

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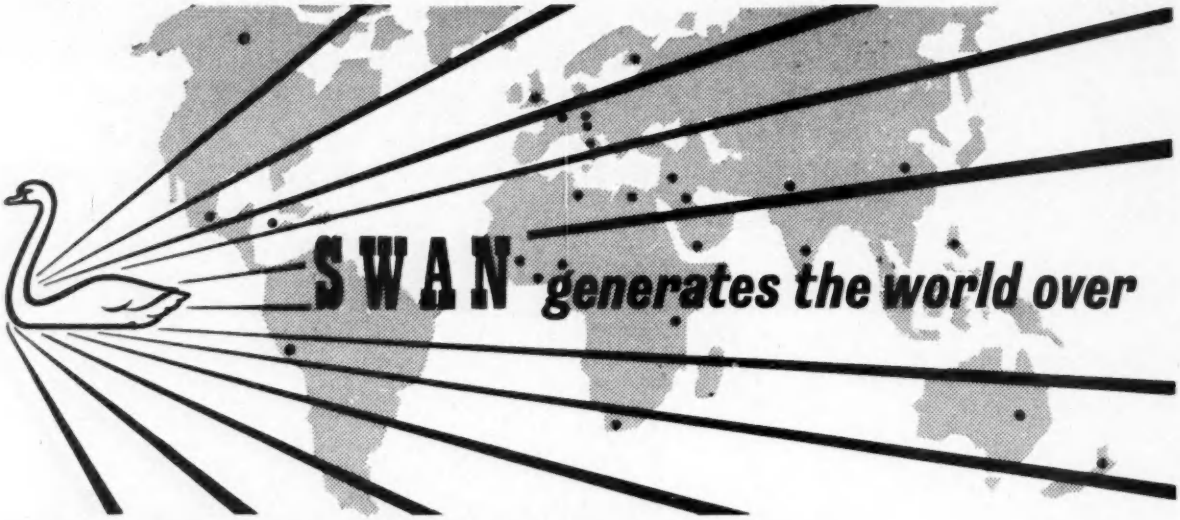

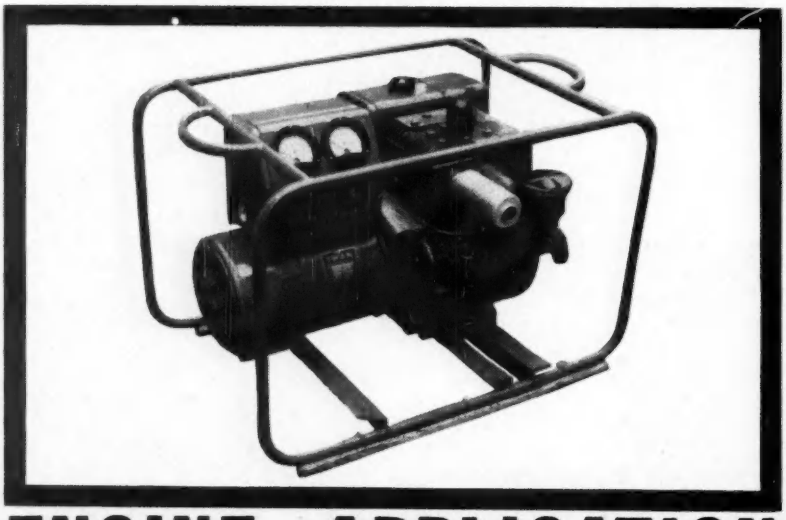

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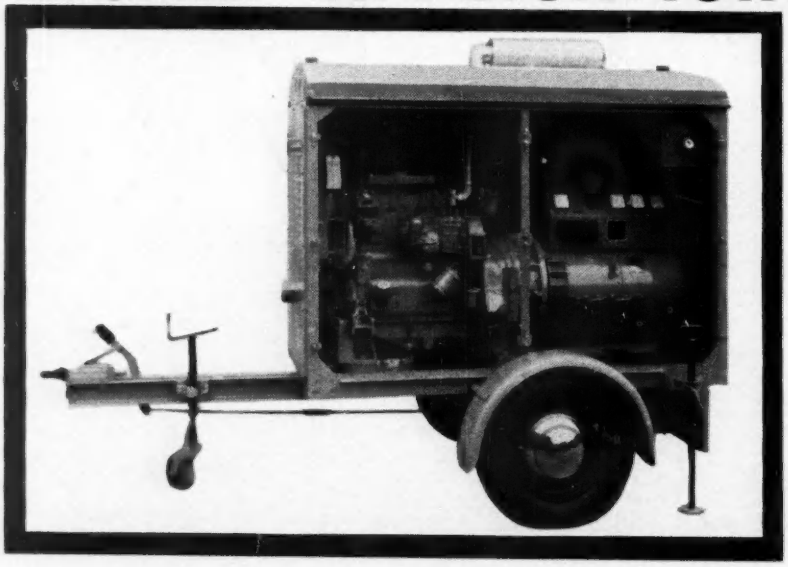

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